



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-014**  
**Tuesday**  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-014

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## Japan

**Takeshita To Hold Talks With Bush in U.S.**  
*OW2401025689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT  
24 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 24 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will meet U.S. President George Bush in Washington on February 2, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi announced Tuesday.

In the meeting with Bush, Takeshita will confirm Japan's policy of working together with the United States to tackle problems facing the two countries and the rest of the world, the cabinet spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will accompany the prime minister on the trip, Obuchi said.

Takeshita will leave Tokyo on January 31 and return home on February 7.

Takeshita and Bush will meet twice in less than a month since Bush is scheduled to attend the February 24 state funeral of Emperor Hirohito and to meet the prime minister at that time.

While in the United States, Takeshita will go to Los Angeles to pay a call on former President Ronald Reagan to express Japan's thanks for his contributions to global peace and development of bilateral ties, Obuchi said.

**Business Leaders Welcomes Bush Administration**  
*OW2101051889 Tokyo KYODO in English 2329 GMT  
20 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 21 KYODO—The inauguration of George Bush as president of the United States was generally received favorably in the Japanese business community, as it expects Bush to continue the policies of Ronald Reagan.

Business leaders expressed hope that the new administration would hold fast to a policy of free trade in the interests of ensuring stable development of the world economy. But some called for patient efforts toward eliminating the so-called "twin deficits"—trade and budget deficits.

Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), said the new administration would most likely continue the basic policies of the Reagan administration.

Rokuro Ishikawa, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, expressed hope that President Bush would continue U.S. efforts toward disarmament talks and improving relations with the Soviet Union.

Regarding the economic policy of the new administration, Eihiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), called for drastic fiscal reform aimed at reducing the huge budget deficit and a strengthening of U.S. industry as a means of cutting the trade deficit.

Eiji Suzuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association (Nikkeiren), said the Bush administration should not hesitate to decelerate economic growth to some extent so as to put the U.S. economy on a sounder basis from a long-term perspective.

Ishihara called on the Bush administration to steer clear of protectionism and confrontational policy in implementing the omnibus trade act enacted last year.

On Japan's relations with the U.S., Suzuki predicted that Japan would increasingly be urged to assume greater political and economic burdens in defense and other fields.

Ishihara said that Japan and the U.S. should play suitable roles based on a close bilateral dialogue, showing an awareness of their responsibilities in the world.

He said Japan must proceed with policies aimed at expanding domestic demand, opening its market further and boosting economic aid to developing countries.

**Soviet 'Threat' To Continue After Troop Cut**  
*OW2401104489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT  
24 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 24 KYODO—The Soviet military threat to Japan will continue even if Moscow reduces its troops in Soviet Asia by 200,000 as promised by Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

Most of the cuts will be from troops deployed along the Sino-Soviet border, the Foreign Ministry said in an analysis.

Gorbachev said in an address to the United Nations General Assembly last December that Moscow would cut its armed forces by 500,000 over the next two years.

In a meeting in Moscow last week with representatives of the Trilateral Commission, comprised of political, business and academic leaders from Japan, the United States and Europe, Gorbachev said that 200,000 of the troops cut would be taken from the eastern part of the country.

He did not specify what he meant by the eastern part.

Japan's former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was among the Trilateral Commission representatives.

The Foreign Ministry said that the Soviet Union would not reduce its naval forces in the Far East, which it said constitute the greatest menace to Japan.

Moscow thinks its Pacific Fleet stationed in the area is far inferior to the United States Seventh Fleet, it said.

The ministry said the Soviet leader hoped his proposal would help build more efficient armed forces and impress Western nations.

**Nakasone Says No Soviet Troop Cut in Far East**  
*OW1901140889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1334 GMT*  
19 Jan 88

[Text] Moscow, Jan. 19 KYODO—The planned Soviet reduction of its armed forces in the "eastern" part of the country, revealed Wednesday by Mikhail Gorbachev, would not include troop cuts in the Far East and the Soviet eastern coastal areas, former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told reporters here Thursday.

Gorbachev met Nakasone and other Western leaders representing the nongovernmental Trilateral Commission, here Wednesday and disclosed the Soviet Union will reduce its Armed Forces in the eastern part of the country by 200,000.

Speaking to Japanese reporters accompanying him, Nakasone said he understood the newly-disclosed troop cuts would not include those in the Far East and the Soviet eastern coastal areas.

Nakasone said he understood Gorbachev as saying that troops deployed near Mongolia would be reduced by 200,000.

Gorbachev said all situations in the whole region should be taken into account in considering troop cuts in the Far East and the Soviet eastern coast, according to Nakasone.

Watching the current situations in the Philippines, Okinawa and South Korea, the overall picture in the Far East is a complete one, Nakasone quoted Gorbachev as saying.

Nakasone said he understood that Gorbachev suggested no immediate plan for troop cuts in the Far East and the Soviet eastern coastal areas because of the U.S. naval presence in these areas.

Nakasone's remarks to reporters indicates that the planned Soviet troop reduction in the "eastern part" of the country East of the Ural involves troops in Mongolia, where four army divisions are reportedly stationed, and the Sino-Soviet border areas where some 500,000 Soviet troops are believed to be deployed.

Nakasone said Gorbachev said Moscow will announce "at the end of January" the Soviet troop strength in the European part of the Soviet Union.

Gorbachev also said his country will disclose the number of Soviet troops in the Asian-Pacific region before long, Nakasone said.

The promised disclosure about Soviet troops strength in its European region is believed to be linked with the new negotiations on the reduction of conventional force in Europe, which are expected to take place in Vienna in March.

The announcement of the number of Soviet troops in the Asia-Pacific region, mentioned by Gorbachev, will be also linked with Moscow's response to the Vienna talks, analysts said.

Nakasone met Gorbachev, together with former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Nakasone had not disclosed details of the meeting with the Soviet leader in consideration of the Trilateral Commission, an organizer of the meeting.

But, as the official Soviet news agency TASS reported the contents of the meeting, Nakasone briefed Japanese reporters accompanying him about the meeting on Thursday, according to Nakasone's aides.

Nakasone told the reporters he believes that Soviet leaders think that their country is inferior to the United States in naval strength in the Far East.

Moscow may be using its forces in the Far East and the Soviet eastern coastal areas as a bargaining card in order to seek a balance with that U.S. naval superiority, Nakasone said.

Nakasone said he believes that perestroika (restructuring), especially in the economic area, seems to be facing difficulty and requires cooperation from Japan and other Western countries.

After reviewing his talks with Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders during the current visit, Nakasone suggested three points as the pillar of Japan's policy toward the Soviet Union.

The three are (1) reduction of Soviet troops in the Far East and Japan's security guarantee, including the U.S. naval presence (2) economic cooperation for the rebuilding of Soviet economy and (3) Soviet participation in international organizations in the Asian-Pacific region.

#### **Further on Activities of DPRK Party Delegation**

**LDP Officer To Attend Reception**  
*OW2301051589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT*  
23 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 23 KYODO—Senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officer Masayoshi Ito will attend a reception which the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) will host for a four-member mission from the (North) Korea Workers' Party on Wednesday, LDP sources said Monday.

Ito will go to the reception in his capacity as head of an intraparty group, the Afro-Asia Study Group, but not as the chairman of the LDP's decision-making body, the Executive Council, the sources said.

Chuji Kuno, an LDP Diet member and also leader of an interparty parliamentary group for Japan-North Korea friendship, will also attend the reception to be held at Tokai University Hall in Tokyo on Wednesday evening.

Kenichiro Otsubo, deputy director of the LDP's International Bureau, will represent the ruling party at the session, the sources said.



The North Korean group is led by Kim Yang-kon, deputy director of the Workers' Party International Department.

The mission, the first ever sent to Japan by North Korea's ruling party, is currently on an eight-day visit to Japan through Saturday.

Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic ties.

**WPK Official on Improving Relations**  
*OW2301074989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0732 GMT*  
*23 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 23 KYODO—The head of North Korea's first political delegation to visit Japan said Monday that Tokyo must alter its pro-South Korean policy if it hopes to improve relations with the North.

"If Japan truly wants to improve relations with us, it must halt its pro-South Korean policy and its hostile policies toward our nation," said Kim Yang-Kon, deputy director of the International Department of the ruling Korea Workers' party.

Kim, who heads the four-member delegation invited by the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), made his first public speech before the opening session of the JSP's annual convention.

He lashed out at the annual joint U.S.-South Korean military exercises called Team Spirit, saying they "publicly challenged" efforts by his country to peacefully reunite with the South.

North Korea has repeatedly called for the suspension of the drills.

Kim said that a disunited Korean peninsula raises the possibility of war and poses a threat to world peace.

He blamed authorities in South Korea and the United States for blocking the way toward a three-way meeting as a step toward peaceful unification.

The Japanese Government, in a statement released Friday, said that it was ready to hold discussions with North Korea.

Senior Japanese officials are expected to try to meet informally with the delegation before it leaves Japan on Saturday, government sources have said.

**North Korean Addresses JSP Convention**  
*OW2301070189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT*  
*23 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 23 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi warned Monday that "mistaken nationalism" could reemerge in Japan.

"There is absolutely no guarantee that mistaken nationalism will not raise its head," Doi told the opening of the party's annual convention.

The opposition leader said that Japan's economic success is giving way to arrogance among youth, who are largely ignorant of World War II. There is yet no consensus in Japan on the historical evaluation of the war, she added.

"How will people around the world view Japan. I am worried," she said.

Doi, a constitutional scholar, said it is necessary for the older generation to teach their children and grandchildren about their experience in war and the importance of the "peace" Constitution, which renounces the right to wage war or threaten to use force to settle international disputes.

Doi said she expects the current first-ever visit to Japan by a delegation from the Korea Workers' Party, the ruling party in North Korea, to contribute to improved relations between the two countries.

Delegate head Kim Yang-kon, in an address to the convention, said that if Japan truly wants to improve relations with his country it should abandon its "out-and-out pro-South Korea" policies and stop treating North Korea like an enemy.

The delegation is likely to meet informally with senior Foreign Ministry officials during its week-long stay at the invitation of the JSP, political sources said.

On the domestic political agenda, Doi pledged to press for complete clarification of the Recruit Cosmos Co. stock scandal and revision of legislation pertaining to political donations when the Diet reconvenes in February.

"I will devote all my energy to pursuing ethical accountability in politics," she said.

Doi called for the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the holding of a snap general election. She renewed her contention that the government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita should first tap the will of the voters before it imposes the controversial 3 percent consumption tax on all types of goods and services beginning April 1.

Noting that a house of Councillors election would be held in July, Doi said "the JSP must win those elections."

"If the JSP does not win and make progress, there will be no brakes to prevent the Liberal Democratic Party from running reckless," she said.

She pledged to strive for greater participation by women in politics and work toward having 2,000 women as candidates in the year 2000.

Doi said that women had played a larger role than ever before in preparing for the three-day convention. "The air has changed" toward participation by women, she declared, "and I think men have the same wish."

Traditionally the leading opposition party has depended on male-dominated labor organizations for support and as a source for political candidates.

Doi said the JSP needed to tap the energy of citizens groups, and strive to overcome some of the difficulties in working with groups concerned with the environment and other issues.

**PRC Foreign Minister To Attend Emperor's Funeral**  
*OW2401004489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 23 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 23 KYODO—Eleven more countries have filed names of special envoys to the February 24 state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

They are Bahrain, China, the Comoros, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Israel, Kuwait, the Maldives, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Among them were five heads of state—Fiji President Penaia Kanatabatu Ganilau, Israeli President Hayim Herzog, Maldives' President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, President Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands and President John Haglelgam of Micronesia.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will represent China on behalf of President Yang Shangkun, the ministry said.

The other representatives will be Prince Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah of Bahrain; Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of Cuba; Salim Ben Ali, governor of the Grand Comoros Islands; Pavel Hrivnak, first deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia; Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, state minister for foreign affairs of Kuwait.

Foreign Minister Tom Kijiner will accompany Marshall Islands' President Kabua, and said Kafe, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and trade, will accompany Gov Ali of the Comoros.

This brings to 48 the number of countries which have notified Japan of plans to send representatives to the funeral at Tokyo's Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden. Three international organizations—OECD, GATT and ADB—will also send top officials, the officials said.

**More Envoys Named for Hirohito Funeral**  
*OW2101065189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 21 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 21 KYODO—Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz will represent Saudi Arabia at the funeral of the late Emperor Hirohito scheduled for February 24 at Tokyo's Shinjuku Gyoen National Gardens, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday.

East Germany will also be represented by Manfred Gerlach, vice chairman of the council of state, and Liechtenstein by Prince Hans Adam, it said.

This brings to 34 the number of countries sending top-level representatives to the funeral. Three international organizations, OECD, GATT and ADB, will also send their top officials.

**Trade With South Africa Declined in 1988**

*OW1801135589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1100 GMT 18 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 18 KYODO—Japan's 1988 trade with South Africa declined slightly in dollar value from the previous year and is certain to have fallen to second place behind West Germany, a top-level Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

According to trade statistics released the same day by the Finance Ministry, two-way trade between Japan and South Africa totaled 3.98 billion dollars, down 3.5 percent from the year before.

West Germany's trade with Pretoria reached 4.19 billion dollars in the first 10 months of 1988, exceeding Japan's 1988 total, the official said.

Exports from Japan to South Africa amounted to 2.05 billion dollars, up 9.8 percent, and imports totaled 1.93 billion dollars, a significant 14.5 percent drop, the official said.

Japan became South Africa's No. 1 trading partner in 1987, with bilateral trade totalling 4.12 billion dollars, and has been under harsh international criticism.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted in December a resolution singling out Japan as the most important trading partner with the racist regime in Pretoria.

The Foreign Ministry has called on Japanese business leaders since early in 1988 to exercise self-restraint in doing trade with South Africa.

**ANC Official 'Disappointed'**

*OW2101121689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 21 Jan 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 21 KYODO—Japan remains South Africa's "most important partner of apartheid" despite government claims that two-way trade is decreasing, the Tokyo representative of the antiapartheid African National Congress (ANC) said Saturday.

"We are disappointed to hear that trade only decreased 3.5 percent when human suffering has reached alarming proportions," said Jerry Matsila, representative of the group banned in South Africa.

"Our demand is not that Japan should be No. 2 or 3 or 4, we are calling for total sanctions," Matsila told a public lecture at the International Education Center in Tokyo.

He noted that in recent years New Zealand had decreased trade with South Africa by 72 percent, and Sweden by 62 percent.

Earlier in the week the Foreign Ministry announced that Japanese trade with South Africa totaled 3.98 billion dollars in 1988, down 3.5 percent from the previous year.

It also said West Germany's trade with that country had reached 4.19 billion dollars in the first 10 months of last year, more than Japan's total for 1988.



Matsila said that despite the decline in value of trade, Japanese manufacturers continued to support police and security forces that enforce apartheid by providing them with vehicles, and video cameras used during demonstrations.

Meanwhile, Japan continues to be the main importer of platinum, gold, diamonds and coal—all essential elements of the South African economy, he said.

Matsila, who opened the ANC Tokyo office last May, called on the Japanese Diet or parliament to pass "meaningful" legislation enforcing economic sanctions.

He also asked Japan to renounce its "honorary white" status accorded by the Pretoria government, and called for an end to use of stereotype caricatures used to portray blacks in publications and on consumer items.

Japan bans direct investments in South Africa, and sales of computers to security forces. It also advises against import of gold coins.

**Ken Harada Resigns as EPA Chief**  
OW2401091789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT  
24 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 24 KYODO—Ken Harada resigned as state minister and director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) on Tuesday following mass media reports that he had received political donations from the scandal-ridden information business giant Recruit Co.

He was the second member to step down from the cabinet after Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita reorganized it on December 27.

Takashi Hasegawa remained in office as justice minister for only 60 hours after the reshuffle. He was also under fire for accepting political funds from Recruit.

Prime Minister Takeshita huddled with top officers of his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and named Koichiro Aino to succeed Harada, government officials said.

Aino, 60, is a six-term LDP member in the House of Representatives who once served as parliamentary vice minister of foreign affairs.

**Former Vice Minister Questioned in Recruit Probe**  
OW2201053589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0450 GMT  
22 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 22 KYODO—Takashi Kato, a former vice labor minister, was questioned Saturday for the first time on his connection and role in the Recruit Cosmos insider stock trade, sources at Tokyo public prosecutors office said Sunday.

Kato, 58, who made a big profit out of the sale of 3,000 prelisted Recruit Cosmos shares which were offered to him before they went public, is suspected of using his influence to water down restrictions on employment

information publications which the Labor Ministry was considering due to complaints that the publications often contained false and misleading information.

Recruit Cosmos is an affiliate of the information conglomerate Recruit Co., a market leader in the employment information publications industry.

In 1983, the Labor Ministry began planning to revise the Employment Security Law to impose controls on the industry and make it set up ethical standards.

Kato, who was in charge of the revision of the Employment Security Law at the time, reportedly helped establish a center which united government and private employment information publishing. Kato persuaded the industry to support the idea, concerned people said.

Kato earlier admitted that he bought 3,000 Recruit Cosmos shares with a loan from the Recruit group's financial arm First Finance in September 1986. He said he sold them when the shares were traded over the counter in November that year and made a profit of 6.9 million yen.

It was disclosed earlier that Labor Ministry officials involved in the Employment Security Law revision plan were invited to Recruit Co.-initiated meetings to discuss the matter.

Kato retired from office in September 1987. He stepped down from other positions he had assumed since then on December 6, 1988.

**Recruit Reportedly Donated to Takeshita Group**  
OW2101020289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1441 GMT  
20 Jan 89

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 20 KYODO—The scandal-tainted Recruit Co. paid 2.4 million yen to an association of supporters of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita over the past two years, informed sources said Friday.

The sources said Recruit paid the money to the association as a "membership fee" of 100,000 yen a month on the instructions of former recruit chairman Hiromasa Ezoe.

The association was formed by Ezoe and other young business leaders in July 1986 when Takeshita assumed the post of secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Recruit paid 600,000 yen four times, in March and September of both 1986 and 1987, the sources said.

The association interrupted its activities just before Takeshita formed his own intraparty faction in July 1987 but Recruit continued paying the membership fee after the Recruit insider stock trading scandal surfaced in June last year.

The sources suspect some of the fees went to Takeshita-affiliated organizations.

It was earlier learned that 12,000 unlisted stocks of Recruit Cosmos, a Recruit real estate subsidiary, went to Takeshita's secretary and a relative in September 1986.

Takeshita's office said Takeshita had attended meetings of the association once or twice when he was LDP secretary general but denied the association was a support group and that he had received donations.

### North Korea

#### U.S. 'Team Spirit' Exercises Denounced SK2401101989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 24 (KCNA)—The "Team Spirit" joint military maneuver is a product of the anti-socialist strategy of the U.S. imperialists, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article titled "U.S. Imperialists' Anti-Socialist Strategy and 'Team Spirit'".

It says:

The DPRK is one of the objects against which the main spearhead is directed in the anti-socialist strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

The DPRK firmly defends the eastern outpost of socialism, holding high the banner of socialism and communism. For this reason, the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly kicking up anti-DPRK campaign in every way to bar the ever growing might of the DPRK and its influence.

The anti-DPRK machinations of the U.S. imperialists constitute a main content of their anti-socialist strategy at present, and in this, the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuver is a concentric expression of anti-communist moves to stamp out socialism by force.

The U.S. imperialists are mobilizing in the "Team Spirit" huge armed forces which can make a war of aggression, spending 500 million dollars, carrying one million tons of equipment and munitions by mobilizing even transport planes deployed for Europe. This shows that they try to overpower the DPRK by force and make a breakthrough for realizing their anti-socialist strategy from the east.

#### WFTU Condemns 'Team Spirit' SK2301154689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 23 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)—The United States must refrain from any act obstructive to the peaceful reunification of Korea and North-South dialogue and respect the desires of the Korean people and workers, stressed a statement of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) issued on January 17 in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for planning to stage again the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercises this year.

It said:

The United States' decision to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in South Korea this year again is condemned at home and abroad as an intentional provocative act menacing peace and security on the Korean peninsula and beclouding the atmosphere of North-South dialogue.

The World Federation of Trade Unions appeals to the trade unions and workers of all countries of the world to arouse international public opinion to prevent the United States from committing any act aggravating the military confrontation on the Korean peninsula including the provocative "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises.

#### Commentary Decries Military Maneuvers SK2001052889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 20 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—U.S. Senators Thad Cochran and Richard Lugar told reporters in Seoul on January 16 that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces will continue to stay in South Korea and stage "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers because South Korea "wants" them.

A NODONG SINMUN commentary today brands this as a shameless jargon of sly aggressors.

The news analyst says:

During their 3-day visit to Seoul they met and chatted only with a handful of pro-American stooges including the traitor No Tae-u and then claimed that the South Korean people wanted them. This is the height of sarcasm.

None of the South Korean people want the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to remain in South Korea. Calling for the U.S. troop pullout, they are attacking in succession the U.S. Embassy, American "cultural centres," U.S. military bases and other local aggressive organs, burning Uncle Sam in effigy and trampling down the "Stars and Stripes" on the scenes of anti-U.S. demonstrations.

The U.S. senators said that it was also "in Washington's strategic interest" to maintain a military presence in South Korea. This is the very reason why the United States intends to keep occupying South Korea.

The cunning U.S. imperialists put up riffraff as their "pleader" to escape denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad, but nobody will lend an ear to their "pleading."

They must not resort to crafty and shameless moves, but give up the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers and pull their armed forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea.



**U.S. Intentions To Hold Onto South Revealed**  
*SK1901155789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518*  
*GMT 19 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA)—Baker who was appointed the state secretary of the Bush administration, habitually blaring about someone's "threat" at a hearing at the U.S. Senate on January 19, raved that "there cannot be "reduction or withdrawal" of U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, according to a report from Washington.

Such aggressive outburst reveals once again the intention of the U.S. imperialists to keep South Korea under their permanent military occupation and is one more challenge going against the trend towards peaceful reunification in Korea. His remark that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea would be kept there as ever self-exposes that the U.S. imperialists is the very one barring peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and aggravating the military tensions there.

And it clearly shows once again that the ambition of the U.S. imperialists to keep hold on South Korea permanently as their colony and military base of aggression has never changed.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their policy of military occupation blocking the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunification, withdraw their forces from South Korea and respond to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks without delay.

**U.S. 'Pacific Exercises' Seen as Challenge to Peace**  
*SK2101053589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0518*  
*GMT 21 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA)—The United States will reportedly stage "Pacific exercises" of the ground, naval and air forces involving "all the manpower and materiel" in the Asia-Pacific region for two months beginning September 1 this fall.

A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN today says this is a heinous challenge to and provocation against peace in the Asia-Pacific region and other parts of the world, a grave menace to the socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world and a reckless military adventure which pushes the global situation to a higher pitch of strain.

He says:

The U.S. imperialists are planning to stage the unprecedented-in-scale "Pacific exercises" in the Pacific area with the sinister aim of rounding off the operational system to carry their Asia-Pacific strategy, "maritime strategy" in particular, into practice for a real war.

It is not difficult to gather that they also intend to make haste with the plan of forming a NATO-type aggressive military bloc in the Asia-Pacific region, a plan they have

long been elaborating, with the U.S.-Japan military alliance and the triangular military system as its axis by rallying all other bilateral military pacts and military ties in this region, taking advantage of the "Pacific exercises". By so doing the United States seeks the aim of consummating a full-scale global thermonuclear war system that links the Pacific and the Atlantic, the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres.

Their "Pacific exercises" are predominantly focused on Korea. This can be seen clearly in the fact that the exercises are reportedly to aim mainly at controlling the East Sea of Korea, staging operational actions in South Korea and securing sea routes. The "Pacific exercises" are military maneuvers chiefly aimed at executing their Korea strategy and striking at our Republic.

Hence, the tensions on the Korean peninsula are growing worse each moment and the situation has been created in which a war may break out again any minute.

Our people vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists for scheming to stage the adventurous "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers and "Pacific exercises," and strongly demand that they stop the war games.

The United States must refrain from war maneuvers in South Korea, Japan and all other parts of the Asia-Pacific region and withdraw from there with their aggression troops and nuclear weapons.

**Paper Criticizes Naval Exercise**  
*SK2001102889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022*  
*GMT 20 Jan 89*

["Reckless Military Rampage"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today hits at the two month long "Pacific exercise" beginning September 1 which is projected by the U.S. imperialists.

The news analyst says:

Foreign press reports say that the maneuvers will involve military operations of extremely offensive nature such as "blockade" of straits, "establishment of control on sea lanes," "strike" and "occupation" of coastal and inland areas.

This exercise is an aggressive military provocation aimed at threatening and blackmailing socialist and progressive countries in Asia and containing them by force of arms.

The U.S. imperialists have deployed the Third and Seventh Fleets consisting of some 200 warships, over 1,100 planes and thousands of pieces of nuclear means of all kinds in the Asia-Pacific region.

And U.S. forces of hundreds of thousands strong have been hurled also into this region and are constantly kept in combat preparedness.

Regarding the Korean peninsula as a "gateway" to the continent, the U.S. imperialists intend to keep a tight hold on South Korea for an indefinite period to execute their Asian-Pacific strategy with the U.S., Japan and South Korea as the axis. Japan and other allies in this region and the South Korean puppets will participate in the "Pacific exercise" and undertake the operation in each region.

To evade a caustic public comment that Japan will assume a share in "collective security" by being inveigled in the adventurous strategy of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries refrain from stating that it will directly take part in the "Pacific exercise" and claim that a joint exercise of U.S. forces and the "self-defence forces" will, by chance, coincide with it.

The indiscreet military rampage of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their followers is the main factor of the aggravating situation and growing danger of war in the Asia-Pacific region including our country.

It is anachronistic to attempt to bring the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region to their knees by force.

**Dailies Comment on U.S. Defense Report**  
**SK2201083189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823**  
**GMT 22 Jan 89**

[Text] Pyongyang January 22 (KCNA)—Papers here today note that the U.S. "defense report" submitted to Congress recently said as regards the Korean question that although the United States and South Korea are "striving to ease the tension" on the Korean peninsula, they are still under "military threat" from the North.

This is a brigandish sophism reversing black and white, says the press commentaries.

A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

The United States and the South Korean authorities are not striving to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula, but, on the contrary, are rushing headlong along the road of heightening the tension and increasing the danger of war.

The U.S. imperialists intend to stage the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers this year, too. This is a deliberate act designed to obstruct North-South dialogue and stymie the realization of our peaceful proposals.

It is as shameless as a thief crying "stop thief!" that the U.S. "defense report" talked before about "military threat" by someone.

The U.S. imperialists keep nearly 50,000 troops and more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea. The regular forces of the South Korean puppet Army alone are nearly one million strong. The U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet Army are staging war maneuvers for an attack on our Republic almost every day.

It is not "threat from the North," but threat from the South that really exists in Korea.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists more brazenly resort to such despicable deception reversing black and white. This is mainly aimed at quelling the ever louder voices among the South Korean people for the U.S. troop pullout and creating pretexts for their permanent occupation of South Korea.

A news analyst of MINJU CHOSON says there has never been "military threat" from the North. It is the DPRK, not South Korea, that is actually exposed to military threat on the Korean peninsula, he stresses.

**Decline, Downfall of U.S. 'Imperialism' Foretold**  
**SK2101102689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017**  
**GMT 21 Jan 89**

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed article headlined "Decline of U.S. Imperialism Cannot Be Checked."

The paper says:

The eight years of Reagan's office were a period of "rampage of strength" during which he engaged himself in aggression, interference, threat and blackmail in a bid to take back the lost position of the United States with military force and impose the will of U.S. imperialism upon the world people.

To control and seize the world with absolute nuclear superiority was the general political program of the Reagan administration.

During the eight years of his office the United States poured more than 2,300 billion dollars into the expansion of nuclear armament and war preparations and produced lethal weapons equivalent to the whole amount produced by his predecessors in 40 years.

In order to dominate the world Reagan has directed the sharp edge of nuclear weapons to socialist countries and committed aggression and intervention everywhere, including all regions of the world in the "vital interest" sphere of the United States.

Reagan increased the danger of war and harassed peace in all parts of the world including the Korean peninsula.

The policy of strength precipitated the isolation and decline of the United States.

Socialism, which Reagan tried so hard to stamp out, has been further strengthened, standing firm as powerful revolutionary forces and fortress of world peace against imperialism.

The independent forces for national liberation and progress have vigorously advanced, not yielding to the U.S. imperialists' offensive of strength and largely expanded. anti-U.S. sentiments were touched off in all regions of the world by Reagan's policy of strength and policy of aggression and intervention. The crack that



appeared in the relationship between the United States and its allies due to antagonism and conflict of interests has been made wider by Reagan's arbitrariness.

The U.S. imperialists have desperately tried to dominate the world by force, but the U.S. sphere of influence has rather decreased and its influence diminished.

Developments in the past eight years clearly show that strength cannot resolve any problems facing U.S. imperialism.

No one can check the decline and downfall of U.S. imperialism.

**U.S. Plan To Produce Chemical Weapons Assailed**  
*SK2001050489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453*  
*GMT 20 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—The United States intends to produce one million pieces of binary chemical weapons in the 10 years to come and a detailed plan has already been worked out and is being promoted, according to a recent report of the U.S. paper WASHINGTON POST.

In this regard a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN today says:

This is a challenge to the world's peaceloving people who call for a ban on the use of chemical weapons and their complete elimination and a criminal act which runs counter to the trend of the times. This shows that the U.S. imperialists' talk about "detente" and "disarmament" is a lie and an artifice to conceal their criminal act in hastening preparations for nuclear and chemical warfare.

While advertising "ban on chemical weapons", the U.S. imperialists are further enlarging the arsenal of chemical weapons in actuality. Lurking behind this is their scheme to achieve "preponderance" not only in nuclear weapons but chemical weapons as well and thereby gratify their desire for world supremacy.

Not content with the 3 million chemical bombs they have stockpiled, they are planning to produce quantities of such mass destruction weapons as binary chemical weapons.

The Korean peninsula is their major target in such moves. This is borne out by the fact that they have introduced plants for the production of chemical weapons and various kinds of chemical weapons into South Korea and are staging joint chemical warfare exercises with the South Korean puppets.

They are, indeed, No. 1 holder of chemical weapons in the world and truculent chemical war fanatics.

They must discontinue their criminal moves toward chemical warfare.

**Seoul Students Demand End to 'Team Spirit'**  
*SK2001103589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031*  
*GMT 20 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean magazine WOLGAN HURUM (MONTHLY DEVELOPMENT) said that the Seoul district federation of general student councils issued a statement denouncing the No Tae-u fascist clique's separatist moves and calling for the removal of the political and military confrontation.

In the statement it demanded a halt to large-scale war games including the "Team Spirit."

For reconciliation and a peaceful reunification of the North and the South of Korea it is required, before proposing "summit talks," to take sincere steps with regard to such concrete and substantial problems as mutual military cuts, disarmament, opening to the public of nuclear weapons and their withdrawal, and discontinuation of large-scale war games including the "Team Spirit" in order to ease the ever worsening military tensions on the Korean peninsula, the statement said, and declared:

We state that a "declaration on the question of reunification" devoid of such concrete methods is nothing but an old ornament of the dictatorial "regime."

The statement also called for the abrogation of the "National Security Law," an anti-national evil law which hampers the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and for the replacement of the "anti-communist state policy" with a "state policy for reunification."

**MAC Officer Denounces Leaflet-Scattering in JSA**  
*SK2001074689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
*2200 GMT 17 Jan 89*

[Text] A meeting of MAC security officers was held in Panmunjom. The enemies committed again such a grave criminal act as scattering many copies of political propaganda literatures slandering us and embellishing the corrupt South Korean society in the Joint Security Area [JSA] and around the conference room in Panmunjom on the evening of 14 January.

In this connection, our side proposed to the enemy side to hold a meeting of security officers on the spot in the JSA where the incident took place at 0900 on 15 January.

However, the proposed meeting of security officers could not be held because the enemies failed to respond to our proposal by the proposed time for the meeting.

This is a dangerous act which endangers the normal operation of the MAC organization. Synchronized with this, the enemies committed in succession a grave provocation act against us in the JSA.

In face of the enemies' repeated provocations our side demanded that a meeting of security officers be held, instead of the proposed on-the-spot meeting of security officers, and roundly exposed the criminal acts of the enemy side at a meeting held on 17 January.

At the meeting, showing the propaganda literatures scattered by the enemies, the security officer of our side charged that the enemies had scattered numerous copies of political propaganda literatures in the JSA and around the conference room in Panmunjom between 2000 and 2030 on 14 January and between 2200 and 2240 on the same day.

Stressing that such a criminal act was committed again despite the fact that our side strongly protested and condemned it at the on-the-spot meeting of security officers on 7 January, he then said that because of such incidents political confrontation has been further aggravated between the two sides in the JSA.

Saying that since the beginning of the new year the enemies have more viciously committed provocations against us, he charged that around 0850 on 15 January [2350 GMT on 14 January] a rascal from the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, who was on duty at a post of the enemy side southeast of the MAC conference room, shouted strange words and showed an insulting act toward the personnel of our side who were on normal duty and then went so far as to provoke a senior guard of our side who was on patrol duty in the JSA. Showing a picture of the provoker he charged that such a provocation is the act of a vagrant who does not even know basic etiquette.

Saying that the security personnel of our side cannot repress indignation against the reckless anticommunist propaganda and provocations of the enemies, the security officer of our side strongly demanded that the enemy side punish the criminals and take responsible steps to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. However, the enemies evaded to discuss the problem and foolishly tried to conceal their criminal acts.

The security officer of our side stressed that our side's demands at the meeting are too just in light of the armistice agreement and the agreements reached by both sides, the situation created in this area, and the importance of the JSA in Panmunjom, and sternly condemned the shameless and brazen-faced nature of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

He went on to say that because of the rascals' irresponsibility such provocations as scattering in succession many copies of political propaganda literatures and introducing automatic weapons have constantly continued in the JSA from the beginning of the new year and political confrontation and military tension have been aggravated with each passing day.

In conclusion, the security officer of our side stressed that the enemy side should bear full responsibility for this situation and sternly warned that if such criminal acts continued in the future it would surely have to pay dearly for them.

**U.S. Charge Wants Kwangju Center Closed**  
*SK2301102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011*  
GMT 23 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA)—The charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul met the puppet mayor of Kwangju city on January 19 and told him his "opinion" that "the American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju "should be closed," according to a report.

He cried that U.S. servants' lives seemed to be threatened by Kwangju students' bold attack on "the American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju on January 18.

The "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju has been attacked nine times since it got the first incendiary attack on December 9, 1980 right after the Kwangju incident. Attacks on the "American Cultural Centres" have never ceased—arson on the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in March, 1984, explosion in the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu, in September, 1983, and the occupation of the "American Cultural Centre" in Seoul in May, 1985.

The attacks have been supported from beginning by the South Korean people.

**'Suppression' of Film on Kwangju Noted**  
*SK2001110189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048*  
GMT 20 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—The fascist clique are persecuting the makers of a film on the theme of the Kwangju popular uprising and representative of the theatre which showed it, according to radio no. 1 from Seoul. The puppet Ministry of Culture and Information brought suit against a Hong and all other makers of the feature film "Oh, the Land of Dream" by invoking a fascist law. And the puppets brought suit against the representative of the Sinchon Hanmadang Theatre in Sodaemun District, Seoul which showed the film on the charge of the violation of the so-called "law on performance" and ordered the closure of the theatre. This suppression shows the death-bed wriggle of the doomed.

The film is showing to full houses in spite of the suppression by the puppet clique, said the radio.

**CPRF Denounces No Tae-u's 'Pro-Japanese Act'**  
*SK1801160289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532*  
GMT 18 Jan 89

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland made public today Information No. 524 denouncing the No Tae-u puppet clique for doing a dastardly pro-Japanese submissive act on the death of the Japanese "emperor."



Traitor No Tae-u who had made a fuss, expressing "mourning" and "condolences" over the death of Japanese "Emperor" Hirohito, officially announced that he would send the "prime minister" to Japan as a "condolence envoy". This is a most shameful treachery which can be committed by none other than a despicable traitor steeped to the marrow in pro-Japanese flunkeyist spirit, the information says, and goes on:

This act of pro-Japanese flunkeyism by the traitor No is an intolerable insult to the sovereignty and dignity of our nation and it is a perfidy to our nation which is determined to make Japanese imperialists pay for the crimes committed by them in our country for 36 years.

In scheming to send even an "envoy" to the funeral of Hirohito, fawning upon and cringing to the Japanese reactionaries against the will of the nation, the traitor No Tae-u pursues a sinister aim to maintain the tottering military fascist dictatorial "regime" with the help of the Japanese militarists who are bloated with wild ambition of reinvasion.

The No Tae-u clique must immediately discontinue the treacherous act of flattering and yielding to the Japanese reactionaries and step down from power without delay.

**No's Attendance at Hirohito Funeral Denounced**  
*SK2101044189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426*  
*GMT 21 Jan 89*

["Disgraceful 'Condolence' of Descendants of 'Five Traitors of 1905'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique on January 20 made an official announcement that it decided to send the puppet prime minister as a "condolence mission" to the funeral ceremony of Hirohito, "emperor" of Japan, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Such "decision" of the puppet clique is arousing surging national resentment among South Korean students and people of all other strata.

As for Hirohito, he is the chieftain of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule over Korea and the "chief war criminal" who unleashed the Pacific war. He is the sworn enemy of our nation who had killed a large number of Korean young people by forcibly driving them to the fields of their aggressive war, while making a vicious attempt to totally obliterate the Korean nation from the earth when Korea was a colony of the Japanese imperialists.

The No Tae-u puppet clique, however, decided to send a person in the appellation of "prime minister" for the mourning of this enemy as a "condolence mission" this clearly proves once again that it is the descendants of the "five traitors of 1905" and a group of out-and-out pro-Japanese flunkeyist traitors.

The South Korean people of all strata will never pardon such shameless pro-Japanese flunkeyist and traitorous act of the No Tae-u military fascist clique.

**Takeshita Bid To 'Beautify' Hirohito Criticized**  
*SK1501081989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809*  
*GMT 15 Jan 89*

["Poor Pleading for Chief War Criminal"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita hurriedly issued a statement soon after the "Emperor" Hirohito had died, and unhesitatingly claimed that the past world war broke out against the will of the "emperor" and that he was not to blame for the war, according to a report.

This is an intolerable challenge and insult to the Korean and other Asian people who have still in their hearts scars caused by the immeasurable disasters and catastrophe imposed on them by the Japanese imperialist aggressors in the past.

The Japanese reactionaries employed every means possible from the malrevision of the history textbook of children to the visit to the "Yasukuni Shrine" to revive the ghosts of the war criminals. They have gone so far as to openly plead for the "emperor," the ringleader of the provocation of the war.

Takeshita's outburst seeks a sinister aim to raise a militarist wind more hysterically in Japan with the death of Hirohito as an occasion.

As the world knows, Hirohito is the chief war criminal who unleashed the Pacific war as the supreme ruler of Japan and the mastermind of monstrous massacre of countless Asian people.

In particular, he is a sworn enemy of the Korean people, for he was the chief criminal in enforcing the prolonged colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea.

It is not fortuitous that the world people lift up critical voices, branding Hirohito as the chief war criminal who should have been executed 40 odd years ago.

Thus notwithstanding, Takeshita assumed the role of a poor barrister in a bid to beautify the "emperor," the symbol of militarism, as an "apostle of peace," thus clearly revealing once again the sinister aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarist forces for overseas expansion.

The Korean and other Asian peoples and the world peace-loving people who remember the bitter past will never tolerate the anachronistic and militarist expansionist moves of the Japanese reactionaries.

**Police Said Behind Attack on Hyundai Workers**  
*SK2201082089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815*  
*GMT 22 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 22 (KCNA)—The crimes of the puppet clique in organizing and patronizing continued terrorism against workers of a company of the Hyundai Group are being brought to light one after another, according to a report.

According to some data which leaked from the results of "intermediary investigation" made by the puppet prosecution under the pressure of public circles and opinion, on the 7th of January, one day before the gangsters committed the terrorism, the Ulsan police station dispatched to the scene detectives to "collect information" on workers' rally and the police knew beforehand that night the raid by "Kusadae" gangsters.

Right before the terrorism the chief of a police branch station controlled a bus carrying gangsters including the head of the terrorist group and was trying to interrogate a certain Yi, the head, at the police branch station. At that time the head used violent language "I know well a high-ranking official of a power organ. The chief of a branch station must not interfere impudently" and drove three buses to go straight to the place, where the outrage was committed.

This fact clearly shows that the continued terrorism against workers of a company of the Hyundai Group which was committed at the dawn of January 8 is part of moves to crack down on workers which were directly organized by the fascist clique and committed under its patronage.

**Book Reveals Background to Case**  
*SK1901104989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026*  
*GMT 19 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 19 (KCNA)—The background of the terrorism against workers of the Hyundai Group organized and patronized by the South Korean fascist clique was disclosed by a register book possessed by the chief of the Sangpuk substation of the Ulsan police station, according to a report.

It is recorded in the register book that the Sangpuk substation checked three buses with the number plates covered which were carrying unidentified persons and heading for the place where the terrorism was to be committed, and reported this to the intelligence section chief of the Ulsan police station. But it received an order from the latter "to take no notice of what happened in the early stage of the incident and keep it in secret, particularly, to see that no untoward thing occur to the head of the terrorist group surnamed Yi."

As was reported earlier, a group of masked gangsters armed with clubs at the dawn of January 8 attacked workers of the Hyundai Heavy Electrical Machinery Company who were having a new year's unity rally on a hill in Ulju and then assaulted workers who were at the

office of the council for the reinstatement of workers dismissed from Hyundai in Ulsan. And they kidnapped some trade union members.

Upon the disclosure of a part of the background of the terrorism, an opposition party demanded that those involved in the terrorist acts be punished and the "Home Affairs Committee" of the puppet National Assembly be convened.

**Paper Denounces No for 'Threatening' Opposition**  
*SK1801045089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445*  
*GMT 18 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the No Tae-u military fascist clique for scheming these days to prevent the disclosure of the truth of the Kwangju incident and the "misdeeds of the Fifth Republic" at the "National Assembly" hearing.

A signed commentary of the daily says:

The No Tae-u military fascist clique is these days holding one meeting after another, where it decided to continue to reject the "testimony of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at the National Assembly" and set an unreasonable policy on halting the activities of the "National Assembly ad hoc committees" for a probe into the truth of the Kwangju incident and the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" by the end of this month. It also threatened the opposition parties, declaring that if they refuse to accept the policy, it would unilaterally announce the closing of the "ad hoc committees" and boycott the committees.

This is a declaration that the No Tae-u military gangsters, main culprits in the Kwangju bloodbath, would keep in the dark their crimes and prevent the hearing from digging up the truth of the Kwangju incident any longer.

The No Tae-u group had better confess its crimes as accomplices in the Kwangju massacre and the "misdeeds of the Fifth Republic" before it will be torn to pieces by the wrath and rejection of the South Korean popular masses and appear in the dock to face a stern punishment of history and the people, the commentary stresses.

**Chondachyop To Pursue Independent Exchanges**  
*SK1501080589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801*  
*GMT 15 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 15 (KCNA)—South Korea's "National Council of Student Representatives" ("Chondachyop") opposed the authorities' plan to form a civilian consultative organization under the pretext of North-South student exchange and declared that it would continue to promote North-South student exchange independently. According to a report.

Chong Myong-su, proxy for the chairman of "Chondachyop," on January 12 defined the civilian consultative organization which, the puppet education minister



said, was to be inaugurated as something to weaken the position of "Chondachyop" which had taken the initiative in promoting North-South student exchange. He announced that "Chondachyop" would not join in it.

Chong Myong-su charged that the machinations of the puppet Education Ministry showed that North-South exchange on the lips of the No Tae-u group was not aimed at reunification but at a permanent split.

**Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il 'Revered' in South**  
*SK2101101589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004*  
*GMT 21 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are being ardently revered by South Korean people of late.

A certain Choe, an aged man residing in Mapo District, Seoul, together with his family on the New Year's Day made a deep bow toward the sky of the North, wishing good health and long life to the respected leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and said:

President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il are true fathers of our people.

They always worry, thinking of the people in the South like parents who feel uneasy about their children undergoing hardships in a distant place and always show warm love and care for them.

Our people can be better off without any worry only when we are guided by Mr. Kim Chong-il, attending President Kim Il-song who love the people, holds them dear and administers a popular policy for them.

He stressed:

Whatever complex and difficult the political situation may be, we should trust and follow only President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il.

Only then, the door of the reunification of the territory the cherished desire of our fellow countrymen, can be opened, a society of people's welfare where our people can enjoy all blessings can be established and we can lead a life with nothing to desire more in the world.

A Yun residing in Incheon, talked about his first son together with his family and relatives who came to him to greet the New Year's Day. He said:

When I think now, it is like in a dream. How could I know that my first son whom we thought dead at the time of the June 25 war went to the North and led a happy life?

It owes to the benevolence of grateful President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il.

President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il took in their warm bosoms and supported pitiful children who were forsaken like a pebble on the road, clothed them and made sure that they received university education and became professors today.

Even if I die, I cannot forget the benevolence of President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il.

You should remember generation after generation the benevolence of President Kim Il-song and Mr. Kim Chong-il who gave great fortune to our family and repay them without fail.

Seeing around his family and relatives who could not repress their emotion, he said: The day will surely come when our people in the South will enjoy a happy life, attending President Kim Il-song and under the government of Mr. Kim Chong-il. Let us stoutly live to bring earlier the day.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Yasir 'Arafat Message**  
*SK1801044489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430*  
*GMT 18 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his message of greetings sent to him on the occasion of the New Year 1989.

The message says:

You are extending support to the unyielding resistance of our people against the occupation by Israel and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has recognised the just founded Palestine state. This is a clear expression of the unbreakable friendly relations and comradely solidarity forged between your militant party and the PLO and between our two friendly peoples.

I would like to express deep thanks to you for expressing comradely solidarity with the Palestine people in the just struggle to terminate the occupation by Israel and create an independent Palestine state in the homeland under the leadership of the PLO, their only legitimate representative.

I assure you that we will further strengthen the bonds of friendship with your party in the common struggle of our two peoples for progress and prosperity and for peace, security and stability in our two regions.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I assure you of the invariable and principled support of the PLO to the struggle your friendly people are waging against the moves of the U.S. imperialists under the guidance of Comrade President Kim Il-song to reunify the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the principles and proposals adopted at a joint meeting of

the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK held on November 7, 1988.

The message wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

**Album Shows Kim Chong-il's 'Immortal Feats'**  
*SK1801045889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453  
GMT 18 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 18 (KCNA)—The Kumsong youth publishing house recently brought out the picture album "At the Oun Revolutionary Site" introducing the historical place associated with the immortal revolutionary feats and noble intention of our party.

It contains many pictures vividly showing historical materials about the immortal feats performed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the building of the party and the revolutionary armed forces through energetic ideological and theoretical activities, while personally organising and directing the camping drill of students of Kim Il-song University, crossing and recrossing the Yonggun Peak in Oun-dong and its surrounding ridges, high and low.

Printed in the album are pictures of the inside and outside of the barracks where Comrade Kim Chong-il solved all the problems arising in the camping drill of students, sharing board and room with campers, a photograph on the monument inscribed with his proposition teaching students how to acquire the marksmanship of a dead shot and other photographs.

Also included in it are photographs on the drill ground where he brought up campers as crack shots and the site where he organised their study of films, the place where he taught them how to cook and the barracks where he guided meetings of students.

The last part of the album consists of photographs showing how he manufactured various musical instruments including the "Oungum" to educate students in revolutionary optimism and led the campers by his practical examples, taking frugal meals with them and even carrying out the cooking duty.

**Temples Hold Ceremonies To Honor Buddha**  
*SK1701103489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026  
GMT 17 Jan 89*

[Text] Pyongyang January 17 (KCNA)—Masses marking the day of Buddha's attainment of great wisdom were held at temples in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on January 15.

The Buddhist mass held at the Yonghwa Temple in Kaeson-dong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang, was attended by Buddhist monks at the temple and in Pyongyang, priests of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation and of its Pyongyang Municipal Committee, and laymen in Pyongyang.

After the rite Zen master Hwang Pyong-tae, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation, preached a sermon under the headline "Let Us Bring About Peace and Peaceful Reunification in This Land at an Early Date, Upholding the Instructions of Buddha To Achieve Reconciliation and Unity."

In his preach he stressed that Koreans must achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification at an early date to get rid of the sufferings of national split and enjoy all blessings.

Saying that reconciliation, unity and trust hold an important place in what Buddha aspired after and they pose all the more urgent problem in an acute political and military confrontation when the country has been now divided into the North and the South, he strongly demanded the United States and the South Korean authorities to cease from the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises this year.

A new proposal advanced by President Kim Il-song in his new year address for this year to hold a North-South political consultative meeting paves the way for national dialogue which can achieve the reconciliation and unity of nation in the easiest way under the present condition and the most reasonable way to reach a national agreement on the way of reunification, he noted. He expressed full support to and approval of it and stressed that the Buddhists in the North and the South should make all efforts for its early realisation.

**Unity in Struggle for National Salvation Urged**  
*SK1601081089 (Clandestine) Voice of National  
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
3 Jan 89*

[Special article by Ko Il-chol: "Under the Great Banner of Chuche, Let Us, All the Masses, Firmly Unite To Open a New Phase for the Cause of National Salvation"]

[Text] Hello, everybody.

A year of upheaval has passed and a new year of great hope, 1989, which promises a new phase with a turning point for the social reform movement, has dawned on the road of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

At this meaningful moment when we have greeted a new year, the vanguard fighters of our SKNDF, looking back with emotion on the days of last year's tireless mass struggle that we staged in defiance of the barbarous suppression of the fascist dictator together with the patriotic masses of all walks of life, are now filled with the firm resolve to make this year a new turning point for the national salvation struggle by uniting all the masses in one single rank under the chuche banner.

The year 1988 was a year of struggle that began and ended with an acute confrontation between independence and subjugation, between democracy and fascism, and between reunification and division. It was also a



historical year which has brought a great advance and new changes in our masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

Our masses' anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation during the last year was vigorously carried out even under adverse circumstances, while not losing its stubbornness, organizational-mindedness, fierceness, and continuity.

Our masses' anti-U.S. struggle for independence has come to form the mainstream of a movement that no bayonet can conquer and has been further deepened and developed into a struggle that totally rejects the occupation and colonial domination of South Korea by the United States.

In the middle of the fierce stream of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization to overthrow the No Tae-u military rule has become hot and the struggle for the punishment of those chiefly responsible for the Kwangju massacre and liquidating the irregularities committed by the Fifth Republic was escalated into a nationwide struggle.

Even the mass struggle for reunifying the divided country has attained a conspicuous advance during the last year. At the same time, in the flames of the mass struggle, the hot-blooded core members of a new generation equipped with the chuche ideology and excellent organizational ability grew to a great extent and the democratic and patriotic forces grew and were uncommonly strengthened.

Even under the fascist offensive of the military dictatorial group during the last year, our masses have continued the great march toward independence, democracy, and reunification with an indomitable spirit and courage, without experiencing disaffection or frustration, thereby substantially laying a firm foundation capable of making the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation surge ahead anew. And in the process, the masses came to have a firm conviction that they can ably tear down the citadel of fascist colonial rule if all the patriotic forces rise up in unity as one.

However, the road to independence, democracy, and reunification that our masses will have to march is still distant and treacherous.

The No Tae-u military group, which was brought into being under the pretext of a peaceful change of government, is now rushing toward a new offensive of suppression against the patriotic forces in a bid to keep the fascist military dictatorial system in place, while ignoring our masses' demand for democracy. In the meantime, the U.S. imperialist forces have clung to their preparations for a nuclear war and to maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas in a bid to turn this land into a permanent colony and military base.

The prevailing situation calls on our masses to stage the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle more vigorously so as to open a new phase for the cause of national salvation by uniting firmly in a single rank this year again, under the chuche banner.

One should not have the slightest expectations or illusions about the Yankee aggressors and the fascist military dictators. It is a bloody lesson taught by the nearly 40-year history of our masses' struggle for national salvation that outside forces or the military ruling group will not bring independence, democracy, and reunification. Today's miserable realities prove this.

Only through struggle can we achieve independence, democracy, and reunification. Only in the struggle lies the guarantee of a victory for our sacred cause of national salvation.

For our masses to overcome the grave difficulties created around us and to develop the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to a new height this year, it is imperative for all sectors to unite as one in a single rank.

Unity is the source of strength and the key to bringing victory to the cause of national salvation. Only the masses who are united in a single rank can become a strong entity, and the mass movement can be victorious only through the struggle of the united masses.

Even the enemy's demonstrations, deception, or fascist offensives cannot break up the united strength of the masses. The saying: United we stand, divided we fall is a truth that has been proven by history.

However, the unity of the masses is not something that comes along naturally. For the masses to unite in a single rank and become a powerful force, they need an ideological foundation on which to build unity. Only unity built on a single ideology can be solid and mighty. The ideological basis on which our masses should build their unity is none other than the great chuche idea.

The chuche idea is the principal ideology of an era of independence that has emerged as a light of historical proportions for the oppressed people. As well, it is the one and only guiding ideology for the South Korean masses struggling for the cause of national liberation.

The chuche idea explains the new philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and that it is man who decides everything. It is an ideology that says no one but oneself can become the master of one's own fate and that the strength capable of exploring one's fate stems from oneself. It is a great ideology that implants in man a scientific outlook on the world and that clearly states strategy, tactics, and the way of struggle necessary for reform movement.

The chuche idea that provides the masses with a scientific outlook on the world; provides an omnipotent, ever-victorious strategy, tactics, and way of staging the struggle; and enables the masses to defend and realize human independence most thoroughly is the one and

only guiding ideology that our South Korean masses struggling for the cause of anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation should assume as their banner of unity.

Only when unity is built on the *chuche* idea can it become the most solid and powerful kind of unity. When all the masses ardently worship the great *chuche* idea and arm themselves thoroughly with it ideologically, they can correctly understand the necessity of unity for the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and devote themselves to struggle for the realization of those goals.

The more intense the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle grows and the fiercer the reactionary offensive of the military dictatorial group which seeks to render the forces behind the mass movement divisive becomes, the higher the vanguard fighters of our SKNDF and the patriotic and democratic masses of all walks of life will lift the *chuche* banner, the ideological cornerstone of unity, in the course of struggle.

When the masses of all walks of life in this land who aspire for independence, democracy, and reunification unite firmly as one force under the *chuche* banner and stage a vigorous struggle, our sacred cause of national salvation will win victory without fail.

#### VNS Radio Commentary Notes Proposal Response

SK1501120089 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in English to South Korea  
0030 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] A new proposal, which President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, put forth in his New Year's address, is arousing great reactions at home and abroad.

As has already been reported, on 1 January the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song put forth a new proposal for national reunification, the key contents of which are to convene a North-South political consultative meeting with the participation of leadership people who can represent the opinions of each party, grouping, and walk of life in the North and the South, and to discuss a way for reunification through the method of a confederal system, and invited the presidents of the DJP, the PPD, the RDP, and the NRDP, Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, Rev Mun Ik-hwan, and Mr Paek Ki-wan to Pyongyang to this end.

This proposal for national reunification—the most reasonable and realistic nation-saving way reflecting the earnest aspirations of the nation—is being ardently applauded by the world's people as well as by all fellow countrymen in the North and the South who desire and demand reunification. This is because substantial progress in the work of the country's peace and peaceful reunification will be made if leadership-level people in

the North and the South sit face to face with each other in an open-minded way and discuss the problem of reunification, transcending all differences.

However, something astounding that throws a wet blanket over the elated spirit of reunification is occurring in this land early in the new year. This makes people at home and abroad frown.

Regretably, some party leaders, who were officially invited to Pyongyang as representatives to the North-South political consultative meeting, have shown the response of flatly refusing the invitation to Pyongyang under an inconvincible excuse.

Of course, a dictator, who is interested only in defending vested rights, takes it for granted to try blindly objecting to whatever good proposal that is set forth by the other side. Disguising himself as if he were an apostle of reunification, No Tae-u has taken every opportunity, including the 43d UN General Assembly session, to refer to the problem of reunification and has repeatedly expressed his intention of visiting Pyongyang at the earliest possible date and discussing the problem of peace on the Korean peninsula and national reunification in an open-hearted manner.

Once the North officially invited him to Pyongyang, he, through his party spokesman, showed the contradictory attitude of flatly refusing the invitation to Pyongyang, clamoring that the North's way for reunification is an ambiguous and awkward proposal. This is an antinational act that runs counter to the main trend of the developing situation and tramples underfoot the aspirations of the fellow countrymen for reunification. Also, it confirms that the slogans of reunification, which he has upheld so far, are nothing but political lies designed to cover up his splittist ulterior motive and are deceptive reunification theories focused on maintaining his vested rights.

In view of the just cause of urgently accomplishing the country's reunification, the supreme task of the nation, and in light of the spirit of North-South dialogue and grand national unity, the new negotiation proposal for convening a North-South political consultative meeting with the participation of leadership-level people, who can represent each party, grouping, and walk of life in the North and the South, and for discussing a way for reunification through the method of a confederal system is, indeed, a very reasonable and realistic overture.

Turning away from negotiations, which all fellow countrymen fully welcome, and refusing the invitation to Pyongyang, No Tae-u should seriously repent his antinational and antireunification attitude of mocking the thorny sufferings of fellow countrymen, who are groaning with their lost time without visiting their home towns, and the earnest desire of the nation for reunification.

Furthermore, what cannot be overlooked is the arrogant remarks of NRDP President Kim Chong-pil who forgot his mission as an opposition party leader. Taking issue with the fact that the North invited No Tae-u as a mere



president of the DJP along with the presidents of other parties, Kim Chong-pil maintained that no one can have any illusions about North-South relations and that conditions for reunification should be made step by step without haste. He made such remarks without restraint, remarks even No Tae-u did not make for fear of the people.

Following public opinion is the attitude of a true politician and what an opposition party should do.

Disregarding the ardent aspirations of the fellow countrymen for reunification, Kim Chong-pil is dancing to the tune of the ruling party's most favorite dance. This is a shameful act abandoning even an iota of conscience as an opposition party leader as well as the primary truthfulness of a politician. Frankly speaking, with these remarks which probably proceed from his calculated political ambition and which he made as the mouthpiece from the heart of the ruling party, Kim Chong-pil has shown that he is without a match even in the government and the ruling party that are division-oriented in terms of their views and stances as well as in terms of their political practice and way of thinking.

In 1972 when the 4 July North-South joint statement was issued, Kim Chong-pil unhesitatingly made antireunification remarks, saying with an attempt to nullify it, that it was nothing but a piece of paper and that no one should have excessive expectations and illusions about it. The people, who still remember his past, denounce him as a sham president and demand that he take down the signboard of an opposition party. This is not an excessive demand.

Kim Chong-pil should perceive the people's bitter criticism and suspicion of him, repent his shameful and uncertain attitude, and make a correct judgment about the North's new negotiation proposal which the fellow countrymen absolutely support.

If anyone considers North-South dialogue and negotiation to be nothing but a formal act to demonstrate a so-called will for reunification and to justify a cause or if he tries to mislead the people's aspirations for reunification and exploit them as a means to realize an impure political purpose, he will be subject to the stern judgment of history and the nation.

All politicians in this land should make an all-out advance toward achieving peaceful North-South reunification, the supreme goal of the life of the nation, by discarding the past hackneyed attitude of insisting on their own assertions while trying to read the mind of the United States and by unconditionally and immediately responding to the North's new negotiation proposal, a bold advance toward reunification.

### South Korea

**Three Kims Call for Vote of Confidence on No**  
SK2401075989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT  
24 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (YONHAP)—In what seems to signal a head-on confrontation, South Korea's top three

opposition leaders called Tuesday for a vote of confidence on President No Tae-u as well as popular elections of provincial government heads.

In their joint announcement after the first formal political talks among them this year, the three agreed that the interim evaluation of No's Presidency, which No himself had pledged, cannot be subject to political compromise but should be conducted without fail.

During his 1987 presidential campaign, No promised to conduct, if elected, what he termed "an interim test of public confidence" on his Presidency sometime after the 1988 Seoul Olympics. No also said he would resign as president if he failed to win the test.

However, since the opposition began calling for the test after the Olympic games, No's government and ruling party have shown a reluctance toward a vote of confidence in which No's presidency would be at stake but leaked the possibility of a plebiscite on the president's major policies.

Neither the government nor the ruling party has yet disclosed any clear position on the interim test.

After a heated debate over the interim test which highlighted their three-hour meeting, Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil demanded that no disclose details, including the timing and method, for the interim test at an early date.

The three Kims, who lead the three opposition parties which hold a combined majority of seats in the single-house National Assembly, also agreed to pass during a special parliamentary session in February a joint opposition bill calling for the formation of provincial parliaments and the popular election of local government heads within this year.

The ruling party has opposed the popular election of provincial government heads.

The three also called for adoption of a special prosecutor system for parliament's investigative activities.

Reiterating their calls for resolute government decisions in eradicating the scandalous legacies of disgraced former President Chon Tu-hwan, the three agreed to work for adoption of the special prosecutor system in February in case the results of the ongoing prosecution probes fall short of expectations.

The three reaffirmed that former Presidents Chon and Choe Kyu-ha should testify before the parliamentary ad hoc panels probing alleged corruption and irregularities during Chon's rule and the bloody military suppression of the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju.

In addition, the three agreed to support the government's decision to allow students to take part in a so-called world youth festival in North Korea in July, while also backing the government decision to negotiate with the North on forming a single Korean team to compete in the 1990 Beijing Asian Games.

**Chonminnyon To Increase Anti-American Protests**  
**SK2401022089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD**  
**in English 24 Jan 89 p 2**

["News Analysis" by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Chonminnyon's Birth Fans Anxiety Among Politicians"]

[Text] The dissident group inaugurated Saturday is widely viewed as the eye of a typhoon that could bring about drastic changes in the domestic political order.

The Coalition for a Democratic Movement is expected to increase Washington's growing nervousness about anti-Americanism in Korea. The dissident organization has vowed to drive out "foreign forces."

Yet both the nation's ruling and opposition parties, contrary to general expectation, extended reserved yet courteous welcomes to the coalition, apparently unwilling to offend the new super-giant dissident organization.

An immediate question is could the organization, as widespread speculation has said, develop into a progressive political party, and if it did, could it establish itself in traditionally conservative Korean society?

But the one who should feel most uneasy about Chonminnyon's birth seems to be President No Tae-u, and his ruling Democratic Justice Party.

At Saturday's inauguration declaration, the dissident body claimed, "Unless we drive out foreign forces and military dictatorship, we will not be able to achieve self-reliance, democracy and reunification."

In a show of goodwill, the ruling DJP welcomed Chonminnyon's birth, while calling on it to "join the existing political community and to stage a competition of goodwill."

The largest opposition party, the PPD, whose line is the closest to Chonminnyon among the nation's four political parties, also hailed its inauguration, proposing a "concerted effort" to cement the basis for a self-reliant democracy.

The heartiest welcome unexpectedly came from the No. 2 opposition RDP, led by Kim Yong-sam, the archrival of PPD leader Kim Tae-chung.

In a message Saturday marking Chonminnyon's birth, the RDP urged the government not to see the organization as a target for suppression as it did in the past and instead help it develop into a political party which champions "sound and conscientious progressive forces."

The minor opposition NDRP led by Kim Chong-pil also welcomed Chonminnyon's inauguration, saying that if it grows to become a party of progressive forces, it will provide fresh momentum to the nation's political development.

The presence of the nation's largest-ever dissident organization is expected to be felt in earnest when the debate on No's promised midterm appraisal starts in March.

In view of its inauguration statement, Chonminnyon is certain to state a nationwide campaign to make No's midterm evaluation a vote of confidence, seeing it as an opportunity to oust No.

The organization, led by such prominent core dissident leaders Yi Pu-yong, Chang Ki-pyo and Kim Kun-tae, was joined by the nation's 20 major dissident bodies.

Ruling party officials predict that even if Chonminnyon did not distance itself rigidly from political activities, it could become a body exerting immense pressure on existing political circles.

Fearing that Chonminnyon might stage antigovernment protests in time for the active political debate on No's midterm appraisal in March, the officials said this spring might become the noisiest since 1980.

Yet the ruling party seemed to have long braced for Saturday's birth of the nation's largest dissident organization, on the ground that high ruling leaders repeatedly in recent months warned against a "force" which they said plotted to topple the nation's free, democratic system."

At the same time, the ruling camp consoled itself, expecting Chonminnyon's birth might expedite its effort to form a coalition with conservative opposition parties.

"If the Chonminnyon put forth 'revolutionary' demand exceeding that of the established opposition parties, the latter will be forced to seek to form an alliance with us," a high ruling party official said on condition of anonymity.

The dissident organization's birth may lead to division of the major opposition parties, particularly the PPD which has long self-claimed itself as a progressive party, the official said.

The PPD, contrary to its official welcome of Saturday of the Chonminnyon, appeared much uncomfortable.

PPD officials worried that the Chonminnyon's birth virtually ended the PPD's influence among the nation's dissident forces, its key powerbase.

Another who should feel by the skin the birth of the dissident organization are the ex-President Chon and his wife Yi Sun-cha, staying at a remote Buddhist temple since last November to atone for his misdeeds during his iron-grip rule.

One of the organization's first jobs will be to start a nationwide campaign to have the Chon couple to "pay just price for their wrongdoings during his rule as a Chonminnyon leader put it.

Many of the Chonminnyon leaders are among the numerous victims of myriads of abuse of power and human right abuses by the Chon regime, including Chang and Kim.



Both Chang and Kim have claimed that they received numerous water and electricity shock tortures by the police being charged as pro-north Korean Communists or the leftists," during Chon's rule.

The dissident organization can pose as a major obstacle to Seoul's effort to mend relationship with Washington which has been somewhat strained by anti-American sentiment among radical college students and dissidents since 1987.

The Chonminnyon, termed at its inauguration statement the United States and Japan as foreign forces harmful to the Korea's national reunification efforts, claiming that the latter are maintaining status quo on the Korean peninsula.

Others say that all these concerns about the Chonminnyon were unfounded, claiming that it might be quickly isolated by the nation's vast middle-class.

They said that it will take a long time for the dissident organization to grow into a major political party and to sink its roots deep in the traditionally conservative Korean people as preferring stability to change.

**Interview With Chonminnyon Cochairman**  
*SK2401040189 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean*  
22 Jan 88 p 7

[Interview with Yi Pu-yong, cochairman of the Coalition for a National Democratic Movement (Chonminnyon), by reporter Yim Tae-sun, on 21 January—place not given]

[Text] During an interview given to reporters on the afternoon of 21 January, Mr Yi Pu-yong, cochairman of Chonminnyon, said, "I am very pleased that many people have expressed their interest in the formation of this coalition. I will carry out various activities for independence, democracy, and reunification, based upon the great cause of a national democratic movement."

[Yim Tae-sun] How important is the formation of Chonminnyon?

[Yi Pu-yong] Many national democratic organizations have been formed since 1948. However, none have been as large as Chonminnyon. In particular, it is meaningful that dissident forces have taken the lead in a struggle to defend the masses' right to existence, to oppose dictatorship, and to seek democratization, after overcoming conflicts and division seen during the previous presidential election and National Assembly elections and after achieving unity among themselves.

[Yim] How do you plan to carry out its activities?

[Yi] The current regime, which has no legitimacy, demands that North-South dialogue must be sought through a single channel. However, for reunification, we will seek to diversify exchanges in the private sector.

Even though we may face difficulties in reality, we will present such issues as withdrawal of U.S. forces and removal of nuclear weapons step by step and will realize these demands.

[Yim] Is it possible for your coalition to form an alliance with opposition parties within the establishment?

[Yi] If opposition parties show a will to seek democratization, we will have talks with them on an issue by issue basis and will keep in step with them.

[Yim] What relations will you have with the political circles?

[Yi] Chonminnyon was not founded in the form of a preliminary stage for forming a political party. We will not form close relations with specific factions or parties. The current regime has its limits for accepting the masses' demands. We will take the lead in realizing the masses' diversified demands and assertions.

[Yim] What relations will your coalition have with the Coalition for a Progressive Party [Chinjongnyon]?

[Yi] I have so far waged a struggle for democratization with Chinjongnyon and discussed with it the formation of Chonminnyon. According to our regulation that bans admission of political parties, Chinjongnyon remains an observer at present.

[Yim] Chonminnyon has a political nature. Why do you say that it is not a political organization?

[Yi] We feel no need to turn ourselves into a political force under current political circumstances. If the people demand that we turn into a political force and if circumstances develop in that direction, we will do so.

I again stress that it is meaningful for the moment that our coalition unites small-scale social movements.

**Chonminnyon Puts PPD in 'Difficult Position'**  
*SK2401012489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
24 Jan 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Drag to PPD"]

[Text] Diverse opinions have been expressed in the Party for Peace and Democracy, led by Kim Tae-chung, on how the birth of the largest-ever dissidents' group, Chonminnyon, will affect the political world, in particular the party itself.

However, the party, which embraces some dissident forces as its members, has not yet tackled the issue seriously.

Rep. Mun Tong-hwan, a vice president, dubbed the "god father" of dissidents, who joined the party through the previous parliamentary election, said, "The organization of dissident forces is a desirable phenomenon."

And, he expressed an optimistic view of the future relations between the PPD and the Chonminyon, whose leaders have initially advocated that the group not develop into a progressive political party.

Mun, chairman of the special National Assembly committee investigating the 1980 Kwangju uprising, opined that "time will help the PPD and the Chonminyon adjust differences on pending political issues on the basis of the people's opinion."

The Chonminyon calls for the arrest of ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, opposing the PPD's current policies.

But, the appearance of the dissidents' alliance, in fact, has been conceived as a very difficult bone by many party leaders.

A key post holder confessed, "The formation of the dissidents' group has put the PPD into the most difficult position of the current political parties."

**\* Student Movement Changes Emphasis**  
41070043 Seoul ILYO SINMUN in Korean  
27 Nov 88 p 6

[Article by reporter Kim Sang-ton: "Changes in the Direction of the Student Movement"]

[Text] There are signs that the college student movement may become two-pronged in its direction while the attention of the nation is directed to the special parliamentary hearings on the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and the Kwangju incident.

The unified front of the college student movement, which in the past has been consolidated by the Sochongnyon (Federation of the Student Associations in the Seoul area) under the banner of "Arrest Chon and Yi" campaign, has come under sharp criticism in the second semester. Along with this development, there is a new climate prevailing in the election campaign of the presidents of student associations which poses the solution of intracampus issues rather than the larger social issues as the priority issue.

At Koryo University which served as the citadel of the Sochongnyon in leading the direction of student movement in the past, Yi Yong-nam, 24, a student majoring in business, ran for presidency last November in opposition to the Sochongnyon strategy. He emphasized the solution of on-campus problems as the priority issue, and subsequently won the election.

Yi's campaign promises included the following: 1) To incorporate the health center as a legal entity of the university and reinvest its profit in promoting campus progress; 2) to elevate the department of nursing to a college of nursing; 3) to eliminate student military training; 4) to reorganize undergraduate curricula; 5) to establish a student consumer cooperative; and 6) to

freeze tuition fees. These issues affect students directly in a personal way, and it is generally agreed that this direct approach had a broad-based appeal to the general student body.

In the case of Yonsei University where elections took place this past 24 October, both presidential and vice presidential candidates for the university-wide student association ran under the promise of promoting intracampus democratization and student welfare projects. They also promised the formation of the "committee for campus autonomy" through strengthening student welfare committees that exist under the current structure. These candidates emphasized the representation of student opinion in the campus administration regarding such campus issues as a tuition freeze and adjustment of undergraduate curricula. They addressed a wide range of campus administration and student welfare issues, ranging from expelling faculty members who are Korean born but now are citizens or permanent residents of a foreign country, holding student forums, and providing recreational facilities at each college of a university.

This trend was also shown at Sokang University, where candidates conducted highly organized campaigns. An example of their organization was the distribution of pamphlets explaining their election promises in considerable detail. The student candidates proposed such democratization issues as strengthening the role of the faculty-student council, curricula revision, and adjustment of the undergraduate curricula. Also prominent in their campaign promises were such immediate issues as a tuition freeze, expansion of scholarship recipients, and formation of a student consumer co-op. It is of considerable interest that past election promises regarding the national-level political and social issues were not to be found anywhere.

In the case of Hanyang University, where five nonstudent movement candidates ran, considerable support was accorded to such nonpolitical campaign issues as greater participation in approving and administering budgetary matters of the student association by forming a council of pan-student representatives. Another important issue was the formation of a faculty-student council that will participate in the administration of undergraduate affairs.

In the case of Inha University, where persistent student protest against the irregular admission policy brought about the promised resignation of president Pak Tae-won on the 17th of this month, it was clear that the solution of on-campus rather than off-campus issues was considered urgent. President of the campuswide student association Choe Yong-ook (junior, chemical engineering) stated, "The most immediate issue confronting us is the improvement of on-campus student facilities and participation in the administration of undergraduate affairs." He indicated that the accomplishment of true democratization on campus is becoming the focal point of student concerns.



Beneath this trend of the on-campus problems emerging as major campaign issues in the election of student associations lies the generally critical evaluation of the Sochongnyon by the NLPDR (National Liberation People's Democratic Revolution). The NLPDR served as a unifying force of campus demonstrations in the second semester, but now an atmosphere of self-criticism is prevalent on college campuses. According to this critical assessment, unification movements such as the 10 June and 15 August demonstrations and the "campaign for the elimination of the Fifth Republic's irregularities and the arrest of Chon and Yi," have lost their momentum due to the parliamentary hearings and adroit moves by the ruling power.

Within the NL [National Liberation] camp, which consists of all college student associations, a critical voice has gathered strength. It is pointed out that student associations have earned the indifference of the student population by becoming overly political, and that the decision making process of student associations itself is not free of nondemocratic elements.

Along with this recently rising voice of self-criticism on campuses, new student organizations are being formed at a quick pace.

When Sodachyop of the Sochongnyon in the NL mainstream faction absorbed Sogonchu this past 25 July, the grand prospect of unification of all college student associations appeared in jeopardy. At over 10 colleges—including Seoul National University, Songgyungwan University, and Hanyang University—new student organizations unrelated to the traditional student associations are approaching the stage of official inauguration. Organizations of this kind such as the Student Federation for Democratic Struggle and the Student Federation for Unification and Democracy (Tongmin Haknyon) are posing a threat to the existing organization of the Sochongnyon.

The Student Federation for Democratic Struggle is being formed largely at Seoul National University and Koryo University and stresses political and social issues, unlike the election climate mentioned earlier. In the leaflets distributed on the 15th, the federation defined itself as an "organization for open, popular struggle" and clarified itself to be an exclusive organization of those students who are determined to carry the popular democratic revolution to its fullest extent on college campuses without compromise. Although it is small in size, it appears that its influence and intensity can not be overlooked.

Unlike the Student Federation for Democratic Struggle dominated by the LPC (Legislative People's Council), the Student Federation for Unification and Democracy is supported by the CA (Constitutional Assembly) and is most active at Hanyang University, Foreign Studies University, and Songgyungwan University. Through its publication CHINGUN, it declared itself to be a progressive, open political organization of college students. It also proposes the following: 1) To establish a special trial

court to handle the principal perpetrators of the Fifth Republic's irregularities and Kwangju incident; 2) to abolish the National Treasury Act; 3) to withdraw nuclear weapons; 4) to sign a peace treaty between South Korea and North Korea and; 5) to open a general conference of political and social organizations from South Korea and North Korea.

Although the true direction of student politics cannot be ascertained until the spring, it is likely that the student movement will take on two divergent directions. The traditional student associations may insist on solving on-campus issues such as a tuition freeze and the direct election of university presidents and deans. Meanwhile, new organizations may pursue political and social struggles adopting militant measures of street demonstrations and sit-ins.

**Six Students 'Storm' Seoul Labor Office**  
SK2201005489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
22 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] Six students from Suaggyungwan University, wielding clubs and throwing firebombs, stormed into a Seoul district office of the Labor Ministry early yesterday morning.

Pak Pyong-hun, a sophomore majoring in German literature, and his five schoolmates staged a sit-in for 50 minutes before being forced out by the police.

The radical students, making use of check-in hour confusion, managed to get into the office director's room and set up barricades.

They smashed four windows, unfolding placards reading: "Let's crush the linkage between politicians and business tycoons through violent and terrorist struggles."

**Students Stage Sit-In To Demand Tuition Freeze**  
SK2101005789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 21 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] About 300 Korea University students, demanding freeze on tuition, staged a sit-in for about 24 hours at the school president's office.

The demonstrators, who also called for a bigger student role in school administration, stormed the president's office and four other offices in the main building at 3:40 p.m. Thursday after about 600 students held a rally on the campus.

The students denounced the school plan to increase by 10 percent tuition for the 1989 spring semester. They threatened to boycott class registration unless their demands were met.

They dispersed around 4 p.m. yesterday.

Meanwhile, about 50 Yonsei University students, who had occupied a conference room of its main building since Tuesday, ended a four-day sit-in yesterday.

The Yonsei demonstrators' demands were similar to those of Korea University students.

From this year, private universities and colleges are free from government control in readjusting tuition.

School administrators say it is necessary to raise tuition by a great margin to meet increases in salaries for teachers and other expenses.

More than 30 colleges throughout the country have bowed to pressure from their students and decided to freeze tuition at last year's level.

Many other schools are yet to take a stand on the issue.

The spring semester officially begins early March.

**Police Seek To Arrest Samsung Protesters**  
**SK2101010189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD**  
**in English 21 Jan 89 p 3**

[Text] Police are seeking warrants to arrest two of the 22 students and workers who raided the head office of the Samsung Business Group near Seoul City Hall Thursday, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Occupying a roof for about four hours from shortly after noon, the protesters shouted slogans denouncing Samsung for alleged suppression of union activities, particularly at the Samsung Koje shipyard.

**Government to Get Tough With 'Unfair' Labor Practices**  
**SK1401003888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English**  
**14 Jan 89 p 3**

[Text] The government will crack down on such "unfair labor practices" by management as hindrance of the formation of labor unions and other legitimate union activities, Labor Minister Chang Yong-chol said yesterday.

At the same time, the government will get tough with such illegal union activities as kidnapping employers and fanning labor strife at government-run corporations and defense industries, Chang told President No Tae-u while briefing him on the Labor Ministry's major policies for the year at Chongwadae.

The ministry will sternly deal with "unfair labor practices," by bringing criminal charges against those involved in the cases, the minister said.

The formation of new trade unions will be encouraged and assisted in consultation with other ministries concerned, he said.

To prevent occupational accidents now on the steady increase, the ministry will put about 2,000 industrial firms under its special watch and post counsellors at local labor offices and industrial complexes across the nation.

The ministry will also expand the Industrial Accident Insurance program to make 930,000 more people eligible for the insurance benefits, the minister said.

The report forecast that more workers are expected to take part in the movement for changing labor laws which have been criticized as "undemocratic."

The minister cited rising unemployment as another problem facing his ministry this year, calling for a careful industrial structure change.

The ministry is also considering appointing a vice minister-level official to the chairman of the Central Labor Committee. It will create two new departments in the ministry and hire more labor specialists to tackle the mounting labor disputes, the minister told the Chief Executive.

Chang also said his ministry plans to lift every restriction on overseas employment this year.

The labor minister added that his ministry will provide legal assistance to skilled blue collar workers and will arrange more jobs for the handicapped this year.

**Ex-President Choe Rejects Assembly Summons**  
**SK2201003889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English**  
**22 Jan 89 p 2**

[Text] Former president Choe Kyu-ha yesterday turned down a summons, issued by the special Assembly panel probing the 1980 Kwangju turmoil for its hearing scheduled for Thursday, the third time he has ignored the parliamentary call.

In a letter to panel chairman Mun Tong-hwan, he said, "It contradicts with the separation of three governmental powers for a former president to testify in a parliamentary session on his deeds while in office."

There are fears that it will affect the basic rules of the presidential government system for the Assembly to call an ex-president to the witness stand with regard to the exercise of presidential authority," he claimed. [quotation marks as published]

His successor Chon Tu-hwan has been summoned to the hearing but he has yet to notify the panel of his position.

**Ministry Files Complaint Against Kwangju Film**  
**SK2001020489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English**  
**20 Jan 89 p 9**

[Excerpts] The Culture-Information Ministry Monday [16 January] filed complaints against the producer of the 16mm film "Oh, Dreamland" for having shown the 90-minute fictitious cinema on the Kwangju uprising without due formalities. [passage omitted]

The film interweaves the alleged U.S. involvement in the 1980 Kwangju uprising with the miserable lives of Korean prostitutes in Tongduchon where the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division is stationed.

It is an ambitious production by Changsangotmae, a group of young underground movie directors and scenario writers who have trained themselves in the "new" cinema movement on campus quads. [passage omitted]



**Court Rejects Warrant To Seize Film**  
*SK2201011589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 22 Jan 89 p 3*

[Text] A Seoul criminal court dismissed yesterday a police-requested warrant for searching and seizing a motion picture theater showing a film portraying the 1980 Kwangju popular uprising.

Judge Pak Ki-chu of Seoul District Criminal Court said that there is no need to search or seize the Hanmadang Arts Theater because the film, "Oh! Dream Land," does not end public safety nor does it go against society.

Hanmadang, in Changchon-dong, western Seoul, has been playing the 16mm film, which depicts the civil uprising and the subsequent military suppression, since last Saturday.

Sodaemun Police station, acting on the complaint filed by Sodaemun-gu Office, requested the warrant on Tuesday.

Sodaemun-gu Office alleged that the film has neither been registered with the Ministry of Culture and Information nor had it gone through prior review by the Ethics Committee for Public Performance.

The ministry also filed a complaint with the National Police Headquarters on Monday against the movie producer, Hong Ki-song, charging that he violated the Motion Picture Law.

Yu In-taek, head of the Hanmadang Theater, and Hong denounced authorities complaint as "suppression of the freedom of expression" and said that the film will be played until Jan. 28 as planned.

**U.S. Diplomat Hints Closing of Kwangju Center**  
*SK2001021689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 20 Jan 89 p 3*

[Text] Kwangju—Thomas F. Brooks, U.S. charge d'affaires, visiting this city yesterday, said the U.S. government might study the possibility of closing down the Kwangju U.S. Information Service, which has been the target of repeated attacks by student activists.

He was quoted as saying that the students' attack on the U.S. cultural center Wednesday could lead his government to weight the possibility of shutting down the facility.

In response, Kwangju Mayor Choe An-chong said opinions of the attackers do not represent those of all Kwangju citizens.

Brooks met with Choe and Chollanam-to Gov. Song An-chong at Choe's office yesterday morning.

Also on hand was John M. Reid, director of the Seoul USIS and Gerald McLoughlin, director of the Kwangju USIS.

Brooks reportedly canceled visits to the presidents of Chonnam National University and Choson University because of the latest raid on the Kwangju USIS.

About 40 students attacked the U.S. facility here, breaking some 30 windows and damaging a vehicle. No one was reported injured.

About 15 of the students got on the roof and broke a number of tiles in an attempt to set fire to the buildings' rafters.

The students were all from Chonnam National University.

Student activists and dissidents have claimed that the United States should be held accountable for the bloody military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

Washington has denied any involvement.

**Kim Tae-chung Congratulates President Bush**  
*SK2201000889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 22 Jan 89 p 1*

[Text] Kim Tae-chung has congratulated U.S. President George Bush on his inauguration Friday.

His message read: "The old chapter of the Korean-American relationship has just folded, and the new one is about to open. This is not to say that our relations will be without problems. We may have problems, some pressing while others lurking but none that we cannot overcome if we work together with patience.

"In the meantime, we must make sure that our adversaries, whether from within or without, not take advantage of the problems. As we say in Korea, 'The earth hardens after it rains.' Likewise, the friendship and partnership of our two great peoples will be strengthened further in the future.

"My hearty congratulations to you again on this day of inauguration. I am looking forward to joining our hands in our endeavors to achieve the common goal of peace and prosperity."

**Bilateral Issues Under Bush Examined**  
*SK2201001889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*22 Jan 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Bush's Inauguration"]

[Text] The inauguration of George Bush as the 41st president of the United States is more than welcome. We extend a hearty congratulation to him on his taking office as the head of the great United States, the leader of the Free World. Our immediate concern at this juncture is how the Korean-U.S. relationship will evolve during Bush's four-year term.

As a self-described "practical man," the new American president will pursue a more businesslike and less flamboyant foreign policy than his predecessor. Stepping into Reagan's shoes, Bush inherited a host of domestic problems including a massive federal budget deficit estimated at \$92.5 billion and a trade deficit of \$12.5 billion (as of November, last year).

On the foreign front, President Bush is expected to take a more prudent approach to the Soviet Union as he said in his inaugural address that he would order a review of U.S. relations with the Soviet Union. This indicated that he will not rush to conclude a U.S.-Soviet treaty on the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), calling for the reduction of long-range nuclear missiles, to follow the conclusion of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) agreement last year.

Bush stressed in his speech the need for the continuation of power diplomacy inherited from Reagan: We will stay strong to protect the peace. The offered hand is a reluctant first; once made, strong and to be used with great effect. [sentence as published]

As a basis for his foreign policy objectives, Bush underscored the American commitment to the world nations, saying: Great nations, like great men, must keep their word. When America says something, America means it, whether a treaty or an agreement or a vow made on marble steps.

In the light of his argument, the new American president will deviate little from the Reagan administration's policies on world affairs, namely, Central America, South Africa, Afghanistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama as well as strategic arms issues.

The Bush administration's policies toward Korea, needless to say, will be prescribed within the framework of or dictates of America's overall domestic and foreign policies. Impeding issues between Korea and the United States are divided on the following three fronts: the future of the American forces in Korea, trade friction and the Seoul government's positive northern policy.

As far as the U.S. military presence in Korea is concerned, there is understandably no outstanding disagreements. The mutual consensus is there is a need for the continued stationing of American troops at the present level for the time being.

Paradoxically however, continued maintenance of the present number of 43,000 [as published] troops will surely exacerbate the U.S. financial position, which may force the Bush administration to cut the level of the troops. Some observers have already predicted that Washington will carry out a modest cutback, pointing out its severe budgetary constraints and growing anti-Americanism in Korea.

As a means of offsetting the U.S. military spending burden, the Korean government may be requested to increase its share of defense outlay for the maintenance of the American forces. Apparently cognizant of the possibility, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung remarked that his government is ready to take the burden at a reasonable level. For that matter, we hold identical views.

As for the Seoul government's northern policy, U.S. Secretary of State James A. Baker reportedly said that the ongoing efforts between the south and north to begin

talks are probably very salutary. His view seems to reflect the Bush administration's stance in general. But the Seoul government needs to pay heed to some Americans' advice that Seoul's approach to the communist states, the Soviet Union in particular, should be pushed with prudence.

Lastly, the much-feared aggravation of the current trade friction is likely to become a reality in the near future. The prediction is partly based on Bush's appointments of the former treasury secretary as secretary of state and former U.S. trade representative Clayton K. Yeutter as secretary of agriculture.

In the face of the expected import liberalization pressure from the new American administration, Korea cannot conceal its vulnerable points—almost complete failure to narrow the trade gap with the U.S. and slow appreciation of the Korean currency against dollar. The Korean government faces a crucial phase in negotiations with the Bush Cabinet dominated by economic experts.

**'Plethora of Problems' Faced by Bush Viewed**  
SK2201004389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
in English 22 Jan 89 p 2

["News in Review" column by political editor Chong Un-bung: "No Nation Can Long Afford To Be Sundered by Past"]

[Text] Bush is just in with the power and a plethora of problems transferred to him from his predecessor Reagan.

Of course, the change-of-command ceremony itself is a pomposity. The inaugural ceremony and attendant entertainment programs, telecast live via AFKN-[American Forces Korea Network]-TV, were a kind of big festival.

One thing that can't be missed is the goodwill overflowing through the extravaganza, which is something most Koreans envy because they have yet to witness transfer of power with a friendly feeling.

Even to Americans, the inauguration is something special this time.

Johnson was sworn in as the result of the tragic assassination of Kennedy. Nixon stepped into office at a time when the United States was crashing, fragmented due to the Vietnam War.

At last, he was stopped in disgrace due to the so-called Watergate scandal. After him, came Ford as a stand-in. Then, there was Carter with new hope with a tint of populism.

However, he got stalled, failing in his bid for another term. Then came Reagan, striking the dormant chord of American patriotism.

Now, Reagan is out, still enjoying the highest approval rate among presidents in recent decades.



Unlike his predecessor with amazing communicating talent, Bush has no comparable mesmerism. Still, he has wider experience in Congress, administration and diplomacy. Besides, he was once the top man of the CIA.

Few are better prepared than Bush. In this sense, he is best honed to become the president of the world's most powerful nation although what kind of president he will make himself is a different matter.

All of these are stories of other nation. What is besetting the domestic political world is not plausible for a second.

Even after the lapse of one year in office, President No Tae-u appears to be not firmly in charge. Indications are that he feels creepy about opposition parties trying to discredit him using his own promise to give the people the opportunity to appraise his performance in office.

However, No said in his New Year press conference he will show how strong "democratic leadership" is, mindful that some people think that he has no mettle.

Just yesterday, a national alliance of militant dissidents was formed, causing the established political parties, ruling and opposition alike, to bristle.

The first project vowed by the alliance, called "Chon-minnyon" in Korean, after its inauguration is to hit the streets and rail at President No today, which well bespeaks the nature of the organization. Leaders of the organization are those who were released from prison recently.

Opposition parties are pressing No hard on the old wounds of the military suppression of Kwangju uprising and ills of the past regime.

With Bush in, the government has to deal with lots of diplomatic, business and security issues in step with the rising nationalistic fervor among the people.

The Philippines is prepared to enter diplomatic relations with North Korea. A similar move appears to be in the offing in Australia.

Japan is set to increase relations with North Korea. And North Korea is all out to exploit unrest in South Korea. Coping with the developments at home and abroad is really demanding. However, No's administration has its hands tied with the exhausting work of settling past affairs.

In this connection, a passage from Bush's inaugural address comes to mind. "No nation can long afford to be sundered by a memory."

**Editorial Outlines Challenges Faced by Bush**  
*SK2201002389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 22 Jan 89 p 8*

[Editorial: "Bush's Challenge"]

[Text] George Bush was sworn in as the 41st president in an environment quite different from when his predecessor, Ronald Reagan, came to the White House eight years ago. Reagan left claiming that "America is respected again in the world and looked to for leadership."

In an apparent tribute to his predecessor, Bush said, "We are coming in to build on a proud record that has already been established." Bush may now find himself obliged to strike a balance between a national wish for continuity and the need to show he has his own agenda. Bush, tempered with sobriety, made his inaugural theme an appeal to "make kinder the face of a nation and gentler the face of the world."

Bush has inherited sky-high deficit and debt, which are largely attributed to his predecessor's policy of peace through strength. Now he has to tackle that towering burden while meeting the American wish for a better country to live in. America has to put that into motion without rallying its allies against its cause.

All this has to be done in the face of a Soviet peace offensive that is increasingly paying off. This means ever more subtle competition for Washington in dealing with the Soviets, whose policies, as incoming Secretary of State James Baker said, remain a threat to its interests. Baker pointed out that the Soviet Union remains at superpower with huge military might.

Some regard Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev as a phony who misleads the public to believe that he is the prime mover toward disarmament. But to the extent Moscow appears less of a military threat, Washington's allies, especially those in Europe, are quite naturally inclined to cut their defense spending. They are thus interested in lending money to Moscow—a challenge to Washington.

Whatever the strategic considerations, few dispute the need for the world to spare the immense money and resources which could otherwise be used for humanity. Bush's talk about making "gentler the face of the world" shows a visionary resolve.

It goes without saying that means are no less important than ends. Bush has made his intention clear; to take a cautious, go-slow approach to relations with the Soviets. His intention is not to drag his feet but simply do a prudent reassessment. This may fit his self-portrait as a "practical man"—more businesslike and less flamboyant than Reagan.

Gorbachev's glasnost is palpable in Northeast Asia. For South Korea, contacts with the Soviets are no longer novel and even joint ventures are under consideration. It is part of the worldwide evolution, which few oppose unless they are determined to live in isolation.

The Soviet Union and China, enemy states only years ago to south Korea, are now possible partners. This could mean erosion of the image of America as a crusader who helped us survive north Korean aggression and recover from the devastation of the Korean War.

Gratitude for this has long overwhelmed Koreans, whose hearts are rooted in the traditional virtue of not thinking ill of benefactors. But it may be too much to expect such emotions to remain intact in a society becoming liberal and diversified.

This gratitude toward America has begun to be partly shaken, especially among the young who did not experience the Korean War. Perceived wrongs—trade friction and other American behavior they regard as arrogant—contribute to this erosion of emotional indebtedness.

To the majority of Koreans, however, the ties with America are considered vital for security, economic and other reasons. They believe in the Seoul-Washington bond as the bedrock that keeps cohesion in a diversity. It would be a folly to provide reasons for anti-Americanism. South Korea, no longer a recipient of aid, has its own role in the upkeep of regional stability and prosperity. A genuine sense of partnership is a realistic prerequisite for Korea and the United States to develop their ties in coping with common challenges.

There may arise many problems between the two countries—trade friction, defense burden sharing and realignment of security cooperation—which must be solved without hurting the partnership. Both countries need to help their people understand the necessity of close cooperation as a linchpin in a complicated political order. The geopolitical position of Korea makes it ever important to uphold such cooperation. Bush's sagacity will make this possible and America's leadership, which otherwise is feared to face challenge, will make the world gentler.

#### Editorials Comment on Bush Inauguration

SK2301065289 [Editorial Report] All Seoul Korean vernacular dailies on 21 January carry editorials in connection with the inauguration of the Bush administration.

CHOSON ILBO on 21 January carries an 800-word editorial on the inauguration of the Bush administration entitled "President Bush's Task." Citing the nature of the new U.S. Government under President Bush, the editorial says: "In light of his promise during the presidential election campaign that he would continue his predecessor's policy, it seems that there will be no big difference from Reagan's policy. However, his 4 or 8 years to come may be completely different from President Reagan's 8 years. We hope President Bush will be recorded in history as a U.S. president who worked not only for the United States, but also for mankind."

Describing the popularity Reagan has won from American citizens and his policy of confrontation toward the Soviet Union the editorial says: "The time has come for the United States to assume its responsibility and duty

toward the world again. President Bush should not only reconstruct the United States, but should also ponder achieving peace and prosperity in the world."

Noting on the Soviet Union's recent moves for world detente and peace, the editorial stresses the need for the Bush administration to actively exploit such a phenomenon for world peace.

Attributing the difficult U.S. economic situation, including trade deficits, to Reagan's policy of confrontation toward the Soviet Union, the editorial concludes by saying: "If and when the Bush administration pays more attention to the position and role that the United States should play in the world and the duty that it should carry out for the world, the serious trade issue and the issue of sharing defense burdens which will be pending issues between our country and the United States will probably be resolved more easily."

SEOUL SINMUN on 21 January carries an 800-word editorial entitled "Let Us Open a New Chapter of ROK-U.S. Relations With the Start of the Bush Administration as an Occasion." The editorial expresses a particular interest in Bush administration's future diplomatic strategy to cope with the Soviet Union's recent peace diplomacy. The editorial also describes the need to establish new relations between our country and the United States, saying: "We have the task of pushing ahead with our northern policy while expanding firm security cooperation and economic ties with the United States. We should seek ways to properly cope with the increasing trade pressure from the United States while further enhancing our national dignity. Thus, we should seek reasonable ways to establish ROK-U.S. relations without conflict and in conformity with the interests of the two countries." The editorial went on to say: "In particular, the trade conflict and military and diplomatic issues in the current ROK-U.S. relations which should be readjusted are not issues which both countries have different views about."

The editorial concludes by saying: "The secretary of the U.S. Department of Commerce under the Reagan administration said that the era of 'ideological confrontation' has gone and an era of 'economic war' has come. However, the Bush administration should know that there still exist ideological factors in the situation on the Korean peninsula that cannot be resolved with 'economy' only. We do not think there will be difficulties on the future road of ROK-U.S. relations if the two countries maintain lateral relations through mutual compromise and understanding."

HANGUK ILBO on 21 January carries a 1,600-word editorial entitled "We Look Forward to the Bush Administration. We Need To Construct ROK-U.S. Relations for the 21st Century." The editorial describes the heavy responsibility that the new U.S. Government under President Bush should assume in the future to end the 20th century, to prepare for the 21st century, and in particular, to cope with the Soviet Union's peace offensive. The editorial also expresses particular interests in



future U.S. policies toward Asia and the Pacific under the Bush administration, indicating the recent remarks by an official of the U.S. Heritage Foundation on the future diplomatic policy of the new U.S. Government. In this connection, the editorial describes the Bush administration's policy toward South Korea. The editorial says: "The relations of alliance between South Korea and the United States that has continued for more than 40 years will force a rapid change as seen in today's relations between the West and the East. The cause for this is the new flow of domestic politics in South Korea which appeared in the later stage of the Fifth Republic and the change in the situation in the northern countries of the Korean peninsula, that is to say, China and the Soviet Union."

Stressing the need to strengthen relations between the two countries and other various pending issues that the new U.S. Government and our country should resolve, including trade conflicts, the editorial says: "What is important in the relations between the two countries is that the United States should firmly support democratic development in South Korea. The two countries should remember the fact that the Reagan government closely colluded with the Fifth Republic. The two countries should realize that future relations between them depend precisely on the stand of the Bush administration."

In conclusion the editorial says: "We want the Bush administration to further develop the relations between the two countries into stable and equal ones based on the foundation of common ideal of freedom and democracy, proceeding from the stand of looking forward toward the 21st century."

CHUNGANG ILBO on 21 January carries a 700-word editorial entitled "A Basis of ROK-U.S. Relations. We Comment on the Inauguration of the Bush Administration." Citing the heavy tasks and responsibility that the new Bush government has taken over from the Reagan administration and other pending issues between the two countries, including possible U.S. trade pressure on South Korea the editorial says: "We want the Bush administration not to ignore the changes taking place in South Korea today. In its democratization course, which is being carried out under difficult circumstances, the South Korean Government has been unable to unconditionally accept U.S. pressure, running counter to public opinion, as seen in the past. In particular, the issue of sharing defense burdens for U.S. forces in South Korea is a very sensitive issue for the South Korean people because it is closely related to the role and the future of U.S. forces stationed in South Korea. In conclusion the editorial stresses: "With the inauguration of the Bush administration we would like to urge the United States to establish policies toward South Korea with discretion so that the traditional relationship of friendship between the two countries can be maintained."

KYONGHYANG SINMUN on 21 January carries an 800-word editorial entitled "Bush Era and ROK-U.S. Relations. The U.S. Outlook Toward South Korea

Should Be Changed." Citing the nature of the Bush administration and predicting its domestic and foreign policies, the editorial also expresses the hope to further develop the existing ROK-U.S. relations. Expressing worries over possible trade pressure by the Bush administration the editorial says: "In particular, if Secretary of State Baker's foreign policy attaches more importance to economic policy than to political and diplomatic policy, South Korea will have to take a tough stand with the United States. We cannot but stress that such a conflict between the two countries should not damage the security alliance between them. We look forward to Washington's realistic policy support in resolving the pending issues between the two countries, including "the issue of revising the ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement," "the issue of relocating U.S. military bases," "the issue of transferring the operational control to the South Korean Army, "the issue of opening markets in South Korea for U.S. goods," "the South Korean Government's northern policy," and "the issue of dialogue between North and South Korea."

Debate Over Gregg's Appointment as U.S. Ambassador  
SK2101071589 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
16 Jan 89 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Chae-ho in the Reporter's Eye" column: "U.S. Ambassador From CIA"]

[Text] James Lilley, former U.S. ambassador to the ROK, made a significant remark as he met reporters upon his departure from Seoul on 3 January after his 2-year service in the ROK. To a question "What kind of person do you think is suitable as a U.S. ambassador to the ROK?" he replied, "He must be a person acceptable to the people of the ROK." He meant to say that although it is important for him to know much about the ROK, including its culture and history, he should not be a person disliked or rejected by the people of the ROK.

His remark was very appropriate in view of the practice of submitting credentials to the host government when a newly appointed diplomatic envoy is dispatched, but this remark made me vividly feel the considerable change brought about in the relations between the ROK and the United States. I recalled the remark made by an American who compared the people of the ROK to lemmings, and could feel the relative importance now attached to the ROK. This atmosphere was felt all the more vividly when Lilley fervently stressed how he had made efforts to know more about the ROK. He went so far as to include the following remarks in his official departure statement: "My wife, an expert on Oriental art, speaks Korean better than I, and visited many places in and out of Seoul fascinated by the ceramic art and paintings of the ROK." His remarks did not sound totally like diplomatic rhetoric.

I am talking about Lilley, because there is controversy over the appointment of Donald Gregg, former U.S. Vice President Bush's aide for security affairs, to replace Lilley as U.S. ambassador to the ROK. Gregg served in

the CIA, as did Lilley, for 30 years, and this is causing a problem. In brief, why should a CIA man come as U.S. ambassador to the ROK again, those who object to it say. These people note that the people of the ROK have a tendency to attach considerable importance to external appearance, and say that appointing a CIA man again does not look so good, questioning whether the United States regards the ROK as an object of political maneuvering. They add that the United States should have taken into account the anti-U.S. sentiment as well.

If the U.S. ambassador to the ROK should be a person acceptable to the people of the ROK, as Lilley said, the appointment of Gregg does not seem to be a good choice from the outset. If there are people who do not feel happy because he is from the CIA, his appointment should not be regarded as 100 percent good, though such feelings are unreasonable. Of course, a CIA man can come to Seoul as U.S. ambassador to the ROK, and we should not think that a CIA man will be detrimental to the interests of the ROK. Conversely, even if a non-CIA man were to come as ambassador, U.S. policy toward the ROK would not change overnight.

Nevertheless, something lingers in our mind. This is perhaps because of the impression one might have about the CIA. The CIA reminds us of such things as the controversial incident of "bugging Chongwadae."

While I agree to the remark of a young Korean employee of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul who said, "It is not important where he comes from, it depends upon how the ROK utilizes the U.S. ambassador to the ROK," something is still left in the back of my mind, although the atmosphere has changed enough now to make it not so important who comes to Seoul as U.S. ambassador.

**Ties With U.S. 'Gradually Restructuring'**  
SK2101003989 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES  
(Supplement) in English 21 Jan 89 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Pyon Chang-sop: "Korea-US Ties Gradually Restructuring"]

[Text] Initially forged in blood during the Korean War of 1950-1953 at a cost of some 50,000 U.S. soldiers here and Washington's assistance in Seoul's rehabilitation efforts following the devastating war, Korea-U.S. relations have been free of problem. Now they are showing signs of gradual restructuring in all fields, this time on a more mature and equal footing.

The need for a full review of Korea-U.S. relations comes naturally with the lapse of about 40 years since the war, but the time factor alone, of course, did not bring about the change in bilateral relations.

Korea's stunning economic growth in the past decade and the ensuing trade frictions, the 40 plus years of U.S. troops' being stationed here, Seoul's growing voice in world affairs and the two peoples' different cultural

background have all combined to have the people here taking stock. What does America mean to Korea and how should its relations with Washington be reshaped in the future?

Needless to say, such questions come partly from Seoul's confidence in its achievements, both political and economic, and its elevated position in the international community.

The successful staging of the Seoul Olympics last September-October has focused global attention on the southern half of the divided peninsula, serving as an impressive showcase for Seoul's economic achievements as the world's seventh largest trading partner.

Buoyed by economic success and political development, President No Tae-u, the first popularly elected president in 20 years, has set the pace for Korea's future foreign policy by giving a go-ahead to rapprochement with socialist countries. His well known "northern policy" has already borne fruit by Seoul exchanging permanent missions with Hungary last October. Other socialist countries including the Soviet Union and China are expected to follow suit by first opening their trade offices here this year.

Many observers believe that in the next few years there would take place a not too small change in Korea-U.S. military relations, given Washington's demands for more cost-sharing and Seoul's response for a more equal and mature partnership, befitting its growing status in the free world.

One thing certain now is that there will be no U.S. troop pullout from here, unless there is a conspicuous and verifiable change in the North Korean attitude toward the South.

Deputy Defense Secretary William Taft said that the U.S. government is not considering withdrawing U.S. soldiers from Korea when he was asked about it at a press conference in Washington after having submitted to Congress reports on U.S. allies' defense burden sharing.

Former secretary of state George Shultz and assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs Gaston Sigur also joined Taft in regarding a U.S. troop withdraw from Korea as unrealistic at this moment.

Sigur, meeting with reporters after president Reagan talked with Korean President No Tae-u at the White House last October, made it clear that Washington has no intention of changing its policy toward continued maintenance of U.S. troops in Korea.

He continued that Korea and the United States should be assured that "the threat from North Korea is over and there is a fundamental change in its policy" if there should occur any change in the current status of U.S. troops in Korea.



The problem facing the No government is how best to pursue its northern policy in the interests of Seoul but not to the point where its relations with its allies should be harmed.

By all indications, Seoul-Washington relations are now doomed to sound review. In the process, things both parties should keep in mind are their realistic approaches to the pending problems through open discussions.

**KNRC Proposes Resumption of Red Cross Talks**  
*SK2401103689 Seoul YONHAP in English 1029 GMT 24 Jan 89*

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (YONHAP)—The South Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) proposed Tuesday that suspended inter-Korean Red Cross talks be resumed on March 28 in Pyongyang to discuss ways to realize the reunion of separated family members between the divided halves.

The proposal was contained in a letter sent by Kim Sang-hyop, president of the KNRC, to his northern counterpart Son Song-pil.

Kim also sent to the North lists of 4,346 dispersed family members provided by their family members and relatives living in the South who hope to be reunited with their separated relatives, while calling for measures to discover their whereabouts and help them reunite, a KNRC official said.

"I feel very sorry that the 11th round of South-North Red Cross talks has not been resumed so far for more than three years," said Kim, a former prime minister, in the letter.

"To mitigate the pain of dispersed family members, I ask you to resume the suspended Red Cross talks on March 28 in Pyongyang without any precondition," the KNRC president said.

Kim noted that he already suggested to the North on July 13 last year that the two sides arrange the exchange of correspondence for the reunion of separated family members, especially older individuals.

The Red Cross talks have been suspended since the North boycotted the inter-Korean talks after the 10th round of meetings in late 1985, protesting the annual South Korea-U.S. military exercises "Team Spirit."

In the wake of the Red Cross talks, some dispersed family members from both sides of the divided peninsula met with each other in 1985. Korea was divided into the capitalist South and the communist North at the end of World War II in 1945.

Nearly 10 million Koreans living in South or North Korea have been separated from their family members since the armistice halted the fratricidal Korean war in 1953.

**Hyundai Chairman Meets Press Before Departure**  
*SK2101235889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jan 89 p 1*

[Text] Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai group, left for North Korea yesterday. He will enter Pyongyang tomorrow and stay in the north until Feb. 7 as the guest of Ho Tam, a Politbureau member of the North Korean Workers Communist Party.

Chong said that he would arrive in Pyongyang via Tokyo and Beijing where he will receive an entry visa to the north from the North Korean embassy.

In a press conference at Kimpo International Airport before his departure for the visit to the north, he said that he would meet with President Kim Il-sung on a courtesy call.

Chong, concurrently honorary chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, is accompanied by three officials of Hyundai Engineering and Construction on the visit to North Korea.

He is the first southern businessman to visit the north since the division of the Korean peninsula in 1945.

Chong said that he would discuss with Ho Tam and other North Korean government officials and businessmen the joint development of Mt. Diamond (Kumgang-san), establishment of joint ventures and economic exchanges between the south and north.

He added that he would inspect reclamation sites along the western coast and visit his birth place in the county of Tongchon to meet with his relatives for the first time in 58 years.

Chong said, "I am making the visit to North Korea personally as a businessman and don't carry any government message."

As for the development of Mt. Diamond, he contended that he would negotiate for the participation in the project by other southern businesses in addition to Hyundai.

He disclosed that he received the first invitation from Ho Tam, concurrently chairman of the North Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on Nov. 1 last year through a Korean resident in Japan.

Chong also said that he received the second and last invitation from Ho 10 days ago and his visit to the north was realized due to the "thoughtful consideration of the government."

"I visit the north convinced that Ho and others in North Korea love peace and nature, and wish for the prosperity of mankind," he said.

Chong said that those in the north who invited him are believed to be well aware of the economic situation in the south.

He said that he would like to meet with North Korean government officials and businessmen again after this visit if such meetings are proved to be helpful for both south and north, indicating the possibility of a second trip to the north.

Chong also revealed that North Korea wanted him to enter the north via Tokyo and Beijing and he decided to accept the route in consideration of safety instead of entering the north through the truce village of Panmunjom.

He said that it is still premature to talk about economic and trade exchanges with North Korea.

However, he said, "I will convey northern opinions on economic and trade relations with the south to business concerns after I return from North Korea."

Chong also disclosed that his brother and 30 to 40 relatives live in his native hometown.

**Chong North Visit To Prompt Economic Exchanges**  
*SK2201001389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
22 Jan 89 p 7

[Article by staff reporter Choe Won-suk]

[Text] The historical visit of Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai group, to North Korea has paved the way for economic and trade exchanges between the south and north.

Invited by Ho Tam, chairman of the North Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Chong will enter Pyongyang on Monday via Beijing to stay in the north until Feb. 7.

Chong is the first southern businessman to visit North Korea since the division of the Korean peninsula in 1945 and the government permission at the end of last year for businessmen to visit the north.

He is scheduled to meet with President Kim Il-song, Ho and other North Korean government officials and businessmen to discuss the joint development of Mt. Diamond, establishment of joint ventures and exchange of businessmen between the south and north.

It was reported that Ho, concurrently a Politburo member of the North Korean Communist Party, sent a letter to Chong last August through a prominent Japanese businessman, inviting him to visit his birth place in October to pay homage to his deceased ancestors.

However, Chong was learned to have turned down the offer in his personal letter to Ho in consideration of the Seoul Olympic games held on Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

There are numerous reasons why North Korea has invited Chong among the southern businessmen to visit the north.

First of all, Chong was born in the north and served as chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, the largest private economic organization in the south. He is concurrently honorary chairman of the federation.

Secondly, he has raised the Hyundai group on his own even though he was born to a poor peasant family.

Thirdly, major business fields of the Hyundai group are construction, shipbuilding and automobiles, which North Korea is endeavoring to foster in a bid to boost its relatively poor economy.

In consideration of such factors, it is generally expected that North Korea would suggest that Hyundai participate in the development of Mt. Diamond, various construction projects and the production of automotive parts and components.

Despite Chong's historical visit to the north, many business experts said it is too optimistic to expect substantial expansion of economic and trade exchanges with North Korea in the immediate future.

They cited his entering the north via Beijing instead of through Panmunjom, the shortest way to North Korea, as one of the barriers against the promotion of economic and trade relations with Pyongyang.

They also pointed out ideological differences, and foreign exchange problems in North Korea. It is reported that North Korean external liabilities amount to \$5 billion at present and Pyongyang is unable to repay them, thus being rapidly discredited by its trading partners including Japan.

But they said that inter-Korean economic and trade cooperation would be significantly expanded in the long run as North Korea is considering setting up joint ventures with the south, changing its intransigent position towards Seoul.

In 1986, Pyongyang enacted a law for the establishment of joint ventures with free countries in order to invigorate its economy with the introduction of their capital and technology.

The business experts also predicted that North Korea would be forced to send its businessmen to the south in the near future due to growing economic and trade relations with Seoul.

They added that businessmen between the south and north might make direct visits without going through third countries.

Meanwhile, a number of businessmen including Daewoo chairman Kim U-chung and leaders of other business groups plan to visit North Korea.

Currently, businessmen are obliged to request to the Trade-Industry Ministry for permission to visit the north at least three weeks before their departure for North Korea.



**Economic Overtures to North Korea Examined**  
**SK2201000689 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD**  
**in English 22 Jan 89 p 6**

[Article by staff reporter Choe Nam-hyon: "S., N. Korea Inch Closer in Economic Ties"]

[Text] Amid signs of a thaw in intr-Korea economic relations, the question is raised whether the change will help reduce tension on the Korean peninsula.

Will south Korean firms, through their economic performance, help open the political doors of north Korea as they did in the Middle East back in the 1970s?

South Korean construction companies paved the way for opening diplomatic relations with Libya in 1980, and consular relations with Iraq in 1981, through their construction projects in the area during the 1970s.

Now, increasing trade has resulted in the exchange of trade offices between south Korea and Pyongyang's traditional friends Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Seoul and Budapest are preparing to establish ambassadorial relations next month.

But initial responses from north Korea give no indication whether south Korean enterprises will be able to pave yet another political road, the talks between Seoul and Pyongyang, or aid their success.

While south Korean trading firms are gearing up for heavy imports of north Korean goods, Pyongyang radio has denied any exporting activity to the south.

Technically, this is correct since south Korean firms have bought or plan to buy north Korean goods through foreign inter-mediaries.

"South Korea aims at political gains by falsely claiming that it has imported goods from the north," according to a Pyongyang radio report monitored in Seoul Friday.

A few hours later Pyongyang radio reported that Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, will visit north Korea Jan. 23-Feb 7.

While playing down his economic mission, the report said Chong's homecoming is significant on humanitarian grounds.

Chong was born in Tongchon, in the north Korean part of Kangwon-to, in 1915.

When he applied for government permission to visit the north Dec. 30 last year, Chong stated he would like to develop Mt. Kumgang near his home town as a tourist site, promote joint ventures and meet relatives.

The Pyongyang report neglected to mention all of Chong's reasons for visiting, introducing him instead as a "businessman from south Korea." "On hearing the news that he will visit his home town, his relatives are waiting to see him," it said.

Chong was invited by Ho Tam, former north Korean foreign minister, who is highly placed in the Workers Party.

Chong is certain to meet with notable north Korean leaders, including Ho if not Kim Il-sung, to discuss north Korean business cooperation with Hyundai.

North Korea began to open its doors to south Korean residents in the United States last year. Reporters, priests and businessmen holding south Korean passports visited Pyongyang from the United States, but Chong is the first businessman residing in south Korea to visit the north. Many other south Korean businessmen are planning to visit the north.

On Dec. 30, a south Korean businessman secretary met with the head of a north Korean trading company in a Tokyo hotel.

In his report to the government, Yi Kang-sae, vice president of Sunkyoung Corp., quoted the north Korean as saying, "The north Korean government will actively support joint ventures (with the south)."

He said he agreed to meet the north Korean businessman again with detailed plans on trade and joint ventures.

The change in the north Korean attitude on inter-Korea economic relations may have been encouraged by its neighbors—China and the Soviet Union—which are promoting economic ties with Seoul.

Despite the advance from its neighbors, however, north Korea is likely to weigh economic gains from contact with south Korea against its impact on domestic politics.

The impact of such economic exchanges on north Korean society, secluded from the outside world, will be great. They may even rock Kim Il-sung's political foundation.

**Minister on Need for Trade Accord Change**  
**SK1301235288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English**  
**14 Jan 89 p 1**

[Text] Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku admitted the need for finding an alternative in place of the present armistice agreement in the progress of talks with North Korea for eventual unification.

Explaining government unification policy before the Special Committee on Unification of the National Assembly, he said it is inevitable for both sides to take up the issue, pending development of the dialogue.

Revealing that the government is at work drafting a unification formula, Yi said the government will disclose it to the nation when completed.

In the meeting of the special panel chaired by Rep. Pak Kwan-yong, several lawmakers suggested that the government should assume a flexible position to North Korea's demand for the discontinuance of the annual Korea-U.S. military drill, dubbed Team Spirit.

In the last preliminary parliamentary meeting between South and North Korea held late last year, North Korea suddenly took up the discontinuance as a precondition for the planned parliamentary conference.

Particularly Rep. Yi Chan-ku of the Party for Peace and Democracy argued that it is worth considering that South Korea would either stop or scale down the defense-oriented annual drill provided North Korea cease to conduct joint naval drills with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Labor Affairs Committee of the National Assembly decided to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of labor disputes in Seoul, Incheon and Ulsan for three days from Monday to determine whether it is necessary to invoke the parliamentary right to probe.

**Soviet Official Comments on Trade Offices**  
**SK2401030889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT**  
**24 Jan 89**

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange trade offices soon with the offices being accorded consular functions, a top official from the Soviet Chamber of Commerce said Monday.

Government officials here, however, denied the remarks of Vladimir Golanov, vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, that trade offices will exercise consular functions including the right to issue entry visas.

They noted that only government-level offices should be allowed to issue entry visas, while expressing the hope that the two countries will exchange official trade representatives or permanent missions rather than non-governmental trade offices as part of the steps to improve relations between Seoul and Moscow.

Golanov made it clear, however, that the Soviet Union has no intention of upgrading the trade offices to government-level trade representatives or permanent missions in the near future.

"The permission to issue entry visas does not mean the establishment of official ties between the Korean and the Soviet Governments," Golanov said in a press conference at Seoul's World Trade Center.

The agreement was reached during a meeting between Yi Sun-ki, president of the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra), and Golanov, who flew to Seoul to conclude the exchange of trade offices between Kotra and the Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Golanov also said the trade offices, to be set up in Seoul and Moscow, will help promote direct trade between South Korea and the Soviet Union.

"Indirect trade between the two countries is not beneficial for both and now is certainly the time to open direct trade," he said.

Golanov said he agreed with the Kotra president on the number of staff members for the trade offices, as well as communication channels and the guarantee of personal safety for the staff members.

The two sides also agreed to give duty-free benefits to the staffers to be assigned to the trade offices.

Asked whether he received an offer from the South Korean Government to have negotiations on the possible establishment of official trade representatives, Golanov said he has never heard of such an offer from Seoul Government officials. Golanov also said, "even if we will be offered such a proposal, we cannot accept it."

Golanov's remarks were construed as a Soviet intention to promote economic and trade exchanges while withholding the opening of government-level relations with South Korea, a bitter rival of North Korea. Pyongyang is a strong Soviet ally.

Despite differences between Golanov and the South Korean officials over consular functions for the trade offices, a crucial contact between the two countries for the possible upgrading of the trade offices is expected shortly after the offices' formal opening in March.

A government source said G. Arbatov, a Soviet Politburo member and foreign policy adviser to Soviet party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, is scheduled to visit Seoul in April.

The source said the Korean Government wants to discuss with Arbatov during his Seoul visit on ways to upgrade the trade offices to official trade representatives.

**Companies To Set Up Joint Ventures With USSR**  
**SK1301011689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English**  
**13 Jan 89 p 1**

[Text] Daewoo Corporation and Jindo Fur will separately sign agreements with the Soviet Union this month for the establishment of joint ventures in the Communist country.

As a result, joint ventures between Korea and the Soviet Union will finally bear fruit in the midst of an accelerating mood of economic and trade exchanges between the two countries despite the absence of diplomatic ties.

According to business circles, Daewoo Corporation, the general trading company affiliated with the Daewoo group, has already agreed with the Soviet Union to set up a joint venture hotel in Moscow.

It was learned that Daewoo would sign a formal contract with the Soviet Union for the joint venture hotel in Seoul on Jan. 23.

For the contract signing, the Soviet construction minister and deputy mayor of Moscow will soon arrive in Seoul, business sources said.



In the meantime, it was also reported that Kim Yong-to, chairman of Jindo Fur, would visit Moscow this month to sign an agreement for a joint venture fur plant in the Soviet capital. Jindo Fur is the nation's largest fur manufacturer and exporter.

The 400-room hotel to be built by Daewoo and the Soviet Union will require a \$75 million investment in paid in capital.

Daewoo will take a 49 percent equity share of the hotel under the name of its subsidiary in the United States, Daewoo America.

Initially, the Daewoo group planned to construct a hotel with 500 rooms and a sports complex in Moscow through joint ventures with the Soviet Union.

**Hyosung Plans Joint Ventures in PRC, USSR**  
*SK1301053689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0508 GMT*  
13 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 13 (YONHAP)—Riding on the current government drive to promote relations with the East Bloc, South Korea's Hyosung Business Group plans to step up joint ventures with communist countries.

Hyosung is seeking to build joint-venture factories in Vietnam, China, and the Soviet Union this year.

Hyosung's production lines in tie-ups with those countries are to include fishing nets, stoneworks, textiles and tires.

The business conglomerate has set this year's trade target with communist nations at some 380 million U.S. dollars, up 52 percent from 1988.

A Hyosung official said the group's marketing strategies this year center on exports of newly developed products, including engineering plastic.

Hyosung also plans to increase trade missions, and boost efforts to diversify sales promotion in those countries, he said.

The construction of a joint-venture fishing net production plant in Vietnam is under study. The plant's annual production capacity is expected to reach 1,000 tons.

Joint ventures for building factories in Vietnam to produce plywood and textiles are also being positively considered.

The company plans to build a stone processing plant in the far eastern Chinese province of Heilongjiang, in addition to other factories to produce tires and aluminum products.

Hyosung also plans to participate in the development of wood resources in the Soviet Union through joint-venture investment or factory construction.

Hyosung's main items for export to the communist countries include engineering plastic, containers, electronic appliances, steel and garments.

Priority import items will be coal, non-ferrous metals, and technological know-how in the machinery, metal, and chemical industries.

The company will also send a trade mission to Moscow next week to participate in Consum-Expo 1989 where Hyosung will display a variety of consumer products including sports and leisure goods, garments, and electronic appliances.

**Firms To Set Up Restaurants in Bloc Countries**  
*SK210106108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0559 GMT*  
21 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 21 (OANA-YONHAP)—Interest is building among Korean food and brewery companies to open Korean restaurants in socialist nations such as China, a business source said Saturday.

The growing interest is attributed to the recognition that restaurants can serve as a foothold for Korean firms which have insufficient information on socialist markets.

"Korean businesses are taking a careful step toward future customers by setting up restaurants there," the source said.

Jinro Limited plans to build a large Korean restaurant this year in Beijing or other Chinese cities such as Yanbian, where many Korean-Chinese reside.

The firm formed a special task force last year to establish Korean restaurants in many nations. Last April, it opened a 360-seat restaurant in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Doosan Industrial Company Ltd., a leading brewery and foodmaker, opened a Korean restaurant, "Beijing Doosan Restaurant," last October through a joint venture involving Doosan's localized firm in Japan and a Chinese business.

Despite the lack of diplomatic relations between South Korea and socialist countries, South Korea is actively seeking to establish other ties stimulated by Seoul's "northern policy," a diplomatic initiative designed to improve relations with socialist countries.

**Prime Minister To Attend Japanese Emperor's Funeral**  
*SK2001004289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT*  
20 Jan 89

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun will represent South Korea at the funeral services for the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito in Tokyo late next month, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

Kang will be accompanied by Vice Foreign Minister Sin Tong-won and other government officials, the ministry said.

Because of the "negative" feelings most Koreans have of Hirohito's death early this month, the government has been undecided as to who will represent the country at the funeral services slated for Feb. 24.

During his stay in Tokyo Feb. 23-26, the prime minister will pay a courtesy call on Emperor Akihito and Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, according to the ministry.

**Ties With Iran Upgraded to Ambassadorial Level**  
**SK2401063389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT**  
**24 Jan 89**

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 24 (YONHAP)—Iran and South Korea have agreed to upgrade their charge d'affaires relations since 1981 to ambassadorial level, the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday.

The agreement made between Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Mansuri is expected to help strengthen friendly ties and promote economic cooperation, a ministry official said.

The official said Mansuri is scheduled to discuss the participation of Korean construction firms in Iran's reconstruction projects in the wake of the Iran-Iraq war.

The Iranian official is to leave Korea on Jan. 26 after a four-day visit.



**Burma**

**Brig Gen Khin Nyunt Holds News Conference**  
*BK001155189 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 20 Jan 89*

[News conference held by Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, with and Burmese and foreign journalists at the reception hall in Mingaladon, Rangoon Military Command, on 20 January]

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC); Major General Chit Swe, minister of cooperatives, minister of livestock breeding and fisheries, and minister of agriculture and forests; Colonel Abel, minister of trade; and Brig Gen Myo Nyunt, commander of the Rangoon Military Command, held a news conference with local and foreign journalists from the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand and local and foreign journalists stationed in Rangoon at 1530 today at the reception hall of the reception center in Mingaladon, Rangoon Military Command Headquarters.

The news conference was attended by members of the Information Committee of the SLORC, directors general and managing directors from departments and corporations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Information, and the Ministry of Health, and senior military officials from the Defense Ministry and the Rangoon Military Command Headquarters. Brig Gen Khin Nyunt answered the questions from the journalists at the news conference and U Aye, deputy director from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, acted as his interpreter.

After the questions from the journalists were answered, a report on the capture of (Maetri) camp of the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents was given.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified person in English] Ladies and gentlemen: Time is running short and the leader of the press club of Thailand, Mrs Yuli, has asked that she would like to call for the authorities who can deal with political and economic questions. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

The time is running short. Now I would like to request you to ask questions, please.

[Wendel in English] Hello, my name is Paul Wendel from the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. I would like to ask Brig Gen Khin Nyunt whether the conditions for a free and democratic election that you promised will begin soon and whether those conditions will include a lifting of the curfew, opening of independent newspapers, access to the state media by the political parties who will presume, one presumes, one day run this country, and more freedom of speech and movement than are permitted at present, and if you can possibly give us an idea of when each of these things might happen that would be useful.

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] We have openly declared that we will hold free and fair elections [preceding four words in English] However, the time for holding the elections will depend on cooperation between the three parties, that is our government, political parties and the people. The elections will be held when the law and order situation is peaceful. The political parties need to complete their organizing activities and their preparations. We will hold the elections when the political parties have completed their organization and are ready and when the people cooperate and when the country is peaceful and tranquil without disturbances.

We will gradually give the political parties the right to freely organize and issue press releases. We already made the announcement on this. We have the plan to gradually give the political parties free access to television and newspapers.

Now, there are over 180 political parties registered with the Elections Commission. That is quite a considerable number and furthermore, their political ideologies and policies are not the same. Even if their ideologies and policies were the same, they need to coordinate with the government. Even now, some political parties are treating our government as if we are going to contest in the elections.

Ours is not the government that will contest in the elections, but a government that will hold the elections. Therefore, it is necessary for the political parties to have understanding and cooperate with us. If the people cooperate with us to speed up the holding of elections, the electoral process will be speeded up and we will give the political parties access to newspapers and television. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified journalist in English] Thank you, could I just ask what is wrong with the law and order situation at present. We have just toured through several towns upcountry. We have seen no signs of any unrest. Could you tell us what we missed?

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] We cannot view the law and order situation from just one area. It has to be viewed from the nationwide situation. [interpreted passage omitted]

Another point is that the present situation involves changing the system by which I mean change in politics as well as economics. Our government, which has been in power for 4 months, has been carrying out political and economic changes. The recent crisis which started in March lasted 6 months. During this 4 months we have been in power we have been making the utmost efforts to ensure that law and order prevail in the entire country. But at present, the situation is such that law and order has yet to prevail in the whole country.

Another point is that a change from one system to another could not be carried out in a hurry. A foundation has to be firmly laid in changing to another system, to

ensure that the system lasts. That is why we are systematically carrying out our work to enable the next government to administer the country in stable manner. That is why we are taking the time that is necessary for us. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified journalist] Excuse me, if I could follow up that question. At the moment, as we understand, there is a curfew in effect nationwide. There are restrictions on any meetings of more than five people at a time. There are political parties which are being registered, but there are restrictions, some of which I have just mentioned, on political activity and organization. I would like to know in the ideal manner—some Army people said they would like to have elections by the end of the year. How long do you think it would require for full and free campaigning before an election takes place, and when do you hope to lift the restrictions on political campaigning to allow that to begin? Thank you.

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] With regard to the lifting of the curfew, I have already explained to you that we need the restoration of law and order. We will be able to lift the curfew when we are able to restore law and order. And now this process is progressing slowly. We have been lifting the curfew gradually. At present the time of the curfew is 10 pm, as you know. When the country become stable and tranquil and when the political parties begin to cooperate we intend to do the process gradually.

As regards giving freedom of organization among individual parties, over 180 political parties are attacking among themselves and there are strong feelings among them. If we lift the curfew and give them freedom of organization at a time when these parties are having problems among themselves and attacking each other we would have an additional problem of controlling them when these parties have fights among them out of anger. I would like to say that it is necessary for the parties themselves to act with restraint to prevent problems. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified journalist] I would like the brigadier general, please, to be a bit more specific about what are the law and order problems that the administration is facing. And, does he see the students problem on the border as part of the law and order situation?

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] On the law and order situation, I believe the answer given earlier is sufficient. Regarding students, we as the government regard the students at the border areas as our own daughters and sons and we are making utmost efforts to bring them back as soon as possible. Repatriation of students is being implemented following the consultations between the Government of Thailand, especially Gen Chawalit, and our Gen Saw Maung. The two countries are cooperating and making utmost efforts to enable the remaining students at the border to return. We will remain worried so long as the students remain at the border. We as the government is worried about them like the parents would worry about their children. We have the intention to bring all the youths and students back to their localities and schools

and to pursue their education when the schools reopen. We are giving priority to the return of the students in our endeavor. The student returnees know this. In our efforts, we are aware of the questions from the journalists such as: Have there been cases of arrest, detention, torture, and killing of student returnees?

We have not carried out any arrest, detention, interrogation, and killing from our part. Our conviction is that they are like our own daughters and sons and we act accordingly. We will never take action against these children. We treat them like our own daughters and sons. With this conviction and intention, we are trying our best to get them back with goodwill. The Burmese Government knows best about the Burmese and their mentality in Burma. The Burmese Government knows best about its own children. I am saying this with genuine goodwill. There have been accusations against our country from suspicious countries, and there have been accusations from foreign journals and foreigners. They are all unfounded. They are rumors. We will just have to answer with a smile at those questions raised with suspicion about these unfounded reports and rumors. I am expressing our genuine feelings. We regard ourselves as parents of these children who are of the same age as our children. We are making our efforts with the intention of enabling them to return to their parents as soon as possible, to return to their homes, and to go back to the schools where they have studied. I am explaining our genuine feelings to the guests present here. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified journalist] The general has said nothing so far that would indicate what is particularly obstructing the process of elections. Is it therefore realistic to expect, perhaps, elections at the end of this or early next year? Can he be a little bit more specific?

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] It is difficult for me to give a definite answer as to when the election will be held. This is because we are in the process of drawing up the draft election law. Now this law has been drawn up. We have been issuing news releases on our work. Now that this law has been drawn up the commission and the government had coordinated for the first time as to the various aspects of the draft election law. The commission is making improvements on the draft law to make it more complete. After the draft law has been drawn up we have to consider the election rules that have to be drawn up. Another point is that we will have to hold consultations on holding of elections. As these matters have to be attended to, it is rather difficult for me to give a precise date as to when the election would be held. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified journalist] Could I ask, please, whether the election rules you have drawn up so far provide for local-level elections, state-level elections, as well as national elections?

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] The Draft Election Law we are drawing up at present is for the national-level election. As a matter of fact, it is the commission which is



attending to the details. On our part, we merely give a few suggestions. The Elections Commission will also continue the work on the [election] rules. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified journalist] Excuse me, in view of the difficulties involved in being precise on election timings, could we possibly make the brigadier general's job easier and ask him whether he could confirm in view of all these steps that have to be taken that there will not be general elections this year?

[(?Brig Gen Khin Nyunt in English)] No, we cannot. We cannot.

[Unidentified person] Ladies and gentlemen, it is already 4 o'clock. We will give you one more question. Yes, that is requested by the leader of the... [interrupted] Two questions? Okay, go ahead.

[Unidentified person] Okay. When will the schools be reopened? What is hindering their reopening now, particularly at the lower levels—elementary school.

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] It is difficult to open schools before all the students return. That is why we are calling the students to return as soon as possible. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified person] Is there any possibility of extension of the program—the extension of the deadline by the end of this month? And, is there any possibility of having the Students Union back, I mean the reestablishment of the Students Union? And what action will be taken against those who decided not to come back? Thank you.

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] We need not take action against those students who have not returned as I have already explained earlier. They are like our own sons and daughters. We need not take action against those children whom we regard as our own sons and daughters. They will return when they understand the good will of the government. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified person] [Words indistinct] deadline.

[Unidentified person in English] Yuli [leader of the journalists delegation], I am very sorry. We have to come to the conclusion of discussions. There is... [interrupted] I will give you another question; this will be the last, please.

[Unidentified person] I mean the...

[Unidentified person in English, interrupting] All right. All right. All right. Go ahead.

[Brig Gen Khin Nyunt] With regard to calling them back, we have a deadline, that is the 31st [January]. As for further extension of that we have no plans for another announcement at present. But we are calling the students always to return. [interpreted passage omitted]

[Unidentified person in English] Ladies and gentlemen, we have one announcement for you all. After this, there will be an explanation about the (Maetri) battle. This is very important. I want you to take (?away the news).

[Unidentified person in English] I want to take this occasion to explain to you the development—the sequence of events regarding the (Maetri) battle. Now, first, after annihilating the frontline troops of the KNU [Karen National Union] at the Methawe on 22 December 1988, by the Tatmadaw [Defense Forces] forward combat troops of the 44th Light Infantry Division Headquarters and the 66th Infantry Division—Tatmadaw columns, Tatmadaw meaning the Armed Forces, columns on 13 January began the assault against the KNU 21st Battalion Headquarters under the command of the KNU insurgent, Kyaw Dale.

At midday on 13 January, Tactical Operation Command 441, Light Infantry Regiment 3, Light Infantry Regiment 4, and the 821st Infantry Regiment frontline troops engaged in close combat at Klerdy village and the Point 1802 area with the 60-strong KNU. Klerdy village was captured at 0620 on 14 January. From 14 to 18 January, all along the region of Point 1320 and Point 1205 military camps the Tatmadaw troops engaged in close combat with some 400-strong KNU troops.

The 6th and 7th Brigades of the insurgents combined their troops and dispatched reinforcements to the (Maetri) area. But valiant fighters of the Tatmadaw overpowered them and on 19 January, (Maetri) was completely captured by the Tatmadaw, the armed forces.

At the (Maetri)-Klerdy fighting, there were three minor engagements and nine major battles resulting in 13 killed on the Tatmadaw side and 98 injured. The loss of four small arms was also made. On the KNU side, there were 18 insurgents killed and 13 assorted small arms lost, 2 sets of transmitters, 5 vehicles, 3 Johnson outboard motors, and 307 rounds of assorted ammunition as well as 3,200 rounds of small arms ammunition. [sentence as heard] Thirty buildings with corrugated iron roofs and 400 buildings, including 1 cinema hall, were captured. Thank you. [end recording]

U Soe Nyunt, general manager of the News and Periodicals Corporation of the Ministry of Information, presented a lacquer painting to Ms Yuli Ismartono, president of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Bangkok, Thailand. Ms Yuli Ismartono thanked him for the gift. Next, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and the journalists who had attended the news conference individually greeted the students who had returned to Rangoon and their parents.

The foreign and local journalists from Bangkok, Thailand, left by air at 1730 for Bangkok. [passage omitted]

**Opposition Says Military Has Abused Power**  
*BK2301142489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1412 GMT  
23 Jan 89*

[Text] Rangoon, Jan 23 (AFP)—Military authorities in the Southwest Military Command area have abused their power by obstructing political campaigning, Burma's leading opposition party said in a statement.

The strongly-worded protest by the youth organization of the National League for Democracy (NLD) said the commander of the Irawaddy Delta rice-growing region around Rangoon permitted gunfire and other scare tactics to hinder campaigning by NLD Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi.

The NLD is considered the foremost political party among the over 180 registered with the Elections Commission. Its secretary is the daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San.

The statement, issued Sunday, accused Brigadier General Myint Aung of cutting off electricity and water supplies to NLD headquarters, obstructing travel, and arresting party organizers.

"These acts are tantamount to showing disrespect of the desire for democracy by the people, antagonism against a political party using the protection of the law to misuse power and violating an official order specifically stating that the military would not involve itself in politics," the protest statement said.

The statement said the Law and Order Restoration Council (LORC), the junta which seized power September 18 following mass pro-democracy protests, was solely responsible for any "adverse consequences which follow should these abuses of power continue to take place."

It added that military authorities had also used such scare tactics as preventing people at gunpoint from leaving their homes and forcibly demanding that shops remain closed.

Despite curfews and bans on public gatherings, massive crowds have appeared wherever Aung San Suu Kyi has campaigned, an NLD news release said.

An NLD source said the party now has a confirmed membership of 800,000 and added: "political parties will be holding their respective congresses in the future and this will be rather impossible unless the authorities lift the curfew and ban on gatherings."

The military regime led by General Saw Maung has promised that free elections will be held once law and order have been restored, but it has not set a date.

Asked to comment on official statements saying the parties were still ill prepared to hold elections, he said. "How can we prepare if the powers that be refuse to allow it?"

On Monday, 14 of the main ethnic political parties issued a joint statement expressing their desire to establish "a provisional committee to ascertain the wishes and attitudes of all of Burma's nationalities."

The committee's aim is to bring about unity among different groups for the founding of a democratic state based on equal rights and to strive towards a prosperous nation.

The 14 signatories include Chin, Shan, Karen, Kachin and others who have formed different political parties on an ethnic basis.

**Detained Students Freed Following Apology**  
*BK2401004889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 23 Jan 89*

[Text] According to reports in a daily newspaper on 24 November 1988, four students were arrested and legally charged after investigations revealed that they belonged to the All-Burma Students Democratic Movement, Ahlone Township, and attended, conducted, and recruited people for theoretical small arms training.

Following an apology by the students for their injudicious acts and a promise that they would only engage in peaceful studies once released and also because the parents and guardians pledged to provide proper supervision, the authorities handed the students over to their parents on 12 December 1988.

The students are Thet U, alias Tha Tha Lay, 26, son of U Mya Thung, 4th year geography student of Rangoon University, No 14 Marga Street, Saya Hmatgyi East Ward, Ahlone Township; Khin Maung Swe, 21, son of U Lu Wa, student of Rangoon University Kemmendine region, No 25, 20th Street, Latha Township; Aung Myo Tun, alias Arnold, 20, son of U Chit Tun, 3d year geology student of Rangoon University, No 18, Chantha Street, Kyundaw Taung Ward, Sanchaung Township; and Sithu Ko Ko Lwin, 19, 3d year history student of Rangoon University, son U Ko Ko Lwin, No 13 Mingala Street, Sanchaung Township.

It is learned that the authorities will continue to announce news of such releases.

## Cambodia

### Hun Sen Leaves for Visit to Thailand

**Previews Bangkok Visit**  
*BK2101014589 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
21 Jan 89 p 9*

["Translation" of "exclusive interview" with PRK Prime Minister Hun Sen in Phnom Penh by NATION reporter Kawi Chongkitthawon; date not given]

[Text] Question: Will Prince Norodom Sihanouk's latest position help bridge your differences with him on the Kampuchean settlement?



Answer: Concerning Prince Sihanouk's proposition, we consider it a step backward in comparison with the last three months and the outcome of the Jakarta Informal Meeting. It is also a backward step when compared to China's and Thailand's current positions. Their positions and the Jakarta Informal Meeting have agreed to the linkage of Vietnamese troop withdrawals and cessation of aid to the resistance. During Sithi's visit to Vietnam, he agreed with Vietnam on these two problems—which is different from Sihanouk, for he does not link the two.

During my last talks with Sihanouk, the prince did not mention the Pol Pot genocide. On the contrary, he insisted and reemphasized his desire for a guarantee for the Khmer Rouge. Are we going to authorize this genocidal regime to return to kill the Kampuchean people? Another strange point is that Sihanouk has tried to force us to accept the entirety of his proposal without negotiations. He said that if I do not accept the proposal, he will not have further talks with me. This is a strange dialogue. It is a dialogue according to Sihanoukism.

That's why this is not considered a step forward. In fact, the prince is trying to prolong the Kampuchean conflict even further.

Q: But Sihanouk has dropped two conditions from his five-point proposal. What do you think?

A: I know Prince Sihanouk very well. He is the type of prince that is constantly changing his mind—without thinking beforehand—every minute, every second. Over the past years I have spent a lot of my energy trying to understand and evaluate Sihanouk's positions. In fact, though, it has been useless to examine and try to do our best to evaluate his position before moving on towards a settlement.

Even of his five-point proposal in Jakarta, he changed his mind. During my first talk with him, he changed his mind again. While he is softening two points of the five-point proposal, he has continued to advocate further fighting.

Therefore, right here we have to think hard about Sihanouk's voice as he continues to fight. So, his softened attitude concerning the two points was just to camouflage his idea of prolonging the war.

I know very well, in advance, that in the future Sihanouk's position will change again. I would like you to notice that kings in Kampuchea and kings in Thailand are different. A Kampuchean king likes to boost his own ego and change his mind all the time; whereas the Thai kings are kings involved in progress whom the Thai people venerate and respect.

Q: Are you saying Sihanouk's days are limited because of his unpredictability and elastic behaviour? Are you suggesting that he take the opportunity to recognize the national reconciliation process?

A: We had our idea from the beginning—the idea of a national reconciliation which will include Prince Sihanouk. Whereas Sihanouk at that time thrust on us a national reconciliation policy designed to topple us. He asked us to negotiate because he has fought us for several years but cannot defeat us. He asked us to negotiate and try to topple us at the negotiating table to make way for the return of Pol Pot. At my first round of talks with him, I invited him to lead the people of Kampuchea. It would have been a transition period before going to the general election. But Sihanouk considers this as a childish game. So there is only one way—let the Kampuchean people decide his fate.

Therefore, we are trying to preserve the status quo situation here and then we will have a general election with several parties joining the election. It is up to the people whether they vote for Sihanouk or not.

Previously, we thought of asking our party to elect Prince Sihanouk the president, now we are revising our position. The fact that he is linked with Pol Pot is the reason why we cannot put our people's destiny with him. I can sum up Sihanouk's role as such: he can have a role in the national reconciliation policy, but he is not the only key.

Everything must be decided by the Kampuchean people. Even the three coalition Khmer groups in Thai territory, Sihanouk still cannot lead them. Sihanouk does not know himself and he continues to be intoxicated by international support. Right here, the people under 30 years old do not know Sihanouk. He has been out of the country for 19 years. For the people older than 30 years, not all of them believe and support him.

Q: Are you going to hold talks with Sihanouk in the near future?

A: I am ready to hold talks with Sihanouk at any time. But it was Sihanouk who posed the condition that if I do not accept his five-point proposal, he will not talk to me. Therefore, it is Sihanouk's fault and it is not my fault. I want to insist that it is a strange way by Sihanouk to negotiate. If I accept his five-point proposal, then there is no point for further negotiations. I can just send a cable to him saying that I accept them. That's finished. At that time, Hun Sen would no longer be a premier because his government would by then have been dissolved. It is a strange way to negotiate.

Q: Besides the prince, what are the remaining obstacles? International or domestic aspects?

A: The prince has put the two conditions together. On the international aspect, he does not link the troop withdrawal and the cessation of aid to the resistance. Regarding the internal aspects of a Kampuchean settlement, he wants to dissolve the PRK before the election and before the cessation of aid and before restraints have been put on Pol Pot forces. That is the current stalemate.

I can assure you that the time is ripe to shorten the Kampuchean war. The conflict has two aspects, the internal and the external. Because the Kampuchean war

has become associated with several elements, the Kampuchean factions have involved themselves and other countries in the conflict. Now we have to think of how to shorten the war in Kampuchea. We are prepared to withdraw all the Vietnamese troops and to stop receiving aid from foreign countries.

The other side must also stop receiving aid and using Thai territory to interfere in our internal affairs. We have to think about the creation of an international control mechanism to monitor the Vietnam troop pull-outs and cessation of foreign aid. Therefore, those countries concerned about the Kampuchean conflict must withdraw themselves and allow the Kampucheans to settle their problems.

Now, China and Thailand have already agreed on this aspect—but the three coalition partners haven't. In any case, I still believe if Sihanouk, Son Sann and the Khmer Rouge do not accept such change, China and Thailand can do it. All aid must be channelled through Thailand. It does not go through any other country. If Thailand agreed not to let these people use Thai territory and if Thailand is ready to become neutral, they (the coalition partners) will not receive any foreign aid. At that time, we will be able not only to withdraw the Vietnamese troops 30 kilometres from the Thai border, we will withdraw all the troops back to Vietnam and leave all the Kampucheans there.

**Q:** What does the PRK Government expect to do about the so-called international control mechanism? Which countries should comprise this body?

**A:** On this point we can negotiate and talk with other countries dealing with the problem. We also have discussed this issue with Prince Sihanouk. We can ask India to be the president of the international control mechanism. Other countries (involved) should be neutral countries in order to have effective control mechanisms.

**Q:** What neutral countries do you have in mind?

**A:** I have not been able to think deeply about this at all. But I am ready to discuss the issue with other countries.

**Q:** Thailand and Vietnam agreed that there should be an expanded informal meeting in the near future which would involve major powers. Are you for it or against it?

**A:** I do not object to the participation of other major powers at an informal meeting. But I believe that the situation in the region must be left to countries in the region to solve first. This is the pride of people in the region—that they know how to cooperate and settle their own problems. We cannot allow the superpowers to exercise their power and control over people in the region. But we do not object to their role in guaranteeing every agreement will be effectively enforced. In the near future, several major powers will certainly take part in the negotiations. Perhaps we can widen the meeting to include the five members of United Nations Security Council.

**Q:** Thailand's main concern is its security along the border. It wants to see the Vietnamese troops withdrawn on a territorial basis which is verifiable. Do you give much thought to Thailand's concerns?

**A:** I would like to confirm the withdrawal on a unilateral basis. This was the answer to the good gesture of his excellency Chawalit. This withdrawal is not connected with the agreement of Vietnamese troops pullouts, except requiring that when there is an international agreement to the Kampuchean settlement, there will be supervision and controls over the withdrawals. At that time it will not be necessary to move just 30 or 50 kilometres, for it will be a withdrawal straight to Vietnam.

I can also affirm right now, before the scheduled troop pullout and any political settlement, that I can withdraw Vietnamese forces from the Thai border. If there is no other reactionary forces along the Thai border, there will not be any Vietnamese troops near the border. In fact, we have withdrawn 30 kilometres from the border (already). Vietnamese troops are positioned at points where there are resistance encampments. There are no Vietnamese forces in areas where there are no resistance sanctuaries. If Thailand wants a guarantee for the sanctuaries, well, it should not allow the resistance to operate from its soil.

**Q:** You mentioned Chawalit. What did you discuss with him when you met him in Laos?

**A:** I said the withdrawal of forces from the Thai border was a goodwill gesture to Gen Chawalit in response to his proclamation in 1987. In early 1988 we started to withdraw. Chawalit declared that he would reduce Thai forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border. About the talks between me and Chawalit: I suggest you to make a request for an interview with him. I believe it is better because you can talk in Thai.

**Q:** When will you meet him again?

**A:** (A moment of silence)

**Q:** Do you have any future plans to hold talks with Thai officials, especially after Prime Minister Chatchai said he would welcome you if you visit Thailand?

**A:** The news that Chatchai welcomes me to visit Thailand is good news and everyone should welcome it as well. It is a new road to have a bilateral relations and it is a new step toward the Kampuchean settlement. I am ready to visit Thailand at the time when Chatchai thinks it is time to visit. I would like to visit Thailand very soon. I believe the situation is much like a ripe fruit and we should not delay. According to my desire, the visit should be done at the end of January or early February. But we have a bit of problem trying to fix the time-table because we do not have representatives in Bangkok.

**Q:** But your representatives in Hanoi can contact the Thais, especially when Chatchai visits Vietnam. Would you do that?

**A:** I have already contacted (Chatchai) through other friendly countries.



Q: What are those countries?

A: There are only few countries closer and around us that are capable of doing this kind of job.

Q: Laos?

Yes. But there are two.

Q: Vietnam?

A: (Hun Sen nodded his head).

Q: What things can Kampuchea learn from Thailand's economic development?

A: We have studied and learned the management of Thailand's economy. We can say there are good experiences to get from Thailand because our two countries share similar geographical conditions.

Q: I have an impression from our discussion that the PRK defence forces can now handle the security situation without the Vietnamese troops. Is it true?

A: It is true that we have put our heart into this idea. We cannot continue to request aid from other countries to protect us. Ten years have passed and we don't want the Vietnamese troops to stay in our country. But we have no other alternative to prevent the return of Pol Pot. If Thailand had returned to its neutral position, I believe the Vietnamese troops would have been gone a long time ago.

This is understandable. Everybody knows that Pol Pot can persevere and reinforce his forces by staying in Thailand. Now our national defence forces have been expanded through our people. Whether there is a political settlement or not, the Vietnamese troops will be removed from Kampuchea. Only Kampucheans must defend their land.

Q: How many people serve in your national defence forces? Some have said the figure is about 100,000 men.

A: I am not going to give any specific numbers regarding our troops throughout the country. Suffice to say, we have about 300,000 militias. We do not have enough funds to guarantee organizing a great number in the army. We rely on these militias to fight the people's war—for they do not ask us to feed them. Their duty is to safeguard their homeland and produce. Three hundred thousand among the people, we believe, is enough to react against other reactionary forces.

We do not want to boast about the armed forces. It is now the time to negotiate; we would like to have a political settlement. Sihanouk has harassed us several times, as has his son, Prince Ranariddh. I told them not to harass me because during the negotiations we should not talk about the armed forces too much.

Q: Can you tell us again who are on your list of the Pol Pot clique?

A: I have already listed them. There are Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith, Son Senn, Ta Mok, Noun Chea, Khieu Samphan and Ke Pok. There were a number of

reasons why I included Khieu Samphan on the blacklist. The door is not closed for Khieu Samphan to come in and negotiate. I would like to get these people away (removed from negotiations) through the settlement. As it is true in any political negotiation, we must negotiate. At the end, there will be a national reconciliation and an election. The Kampucheans can vote for the people they like.

Q: So only Khieu Samphan can negotiate with you?

A: Khieu Samphan is the main person because they have used him to represent their forces.

Q: What is your assessment of ASEAN's position on the Kampuchean conflict?

A: I can see a new position emerging, which indicates the Kampuchean settlement is ripe. Since Chatchai became Thailand's prime minister, he has given all his effort to settle the conflict. That is the ASEAN step to end the war.

Q: Kampuchea's economy is booming. What has your government done to it?

A: Persons who visit Kampuchea for the first time seem to have convinced themselves that any socialist country cannot have a market economy. I used to always say that we, the Kampuchean people, must be practical. We have an independent economic policy. We have to make hats that fit on our head, not by using other people's hats. The forces behind the economic development here are not different from Thailand. Now we are on our way to correct and improve the economy. In connection with this development, we have enacted new laws to further production throughout the country. We have encouraged various industries and factories to produce more, and encouraged the private sector to form a joint-venture with the state enterprise. Our target is to eliminate poverty and improve the economy.

Q: When is your government planning to come out with a foreign investment law, as in Laos and Vietnam?

A: Over the years we have enacted a number of laws concerning increased productivity. This is very crucial for foreign investment. However, first we have to practise by inviting our own private sector to participate in the economy. At present there are many companies from Thailand and Hong Kong which have made trade deals with us. We would like to see Thai companies forming joint-ventures with us. There is an ongoing discussion over the setting up of a milk and butter factory. Without any foreign investment law, they still come to invest here. It is a good sign. But we will soon come out with a foreign investment law.

Q: What is the role of Chinese-Khmers in Kampuchea's economic development?

A: China is not supporting us—even though Chinese-Khmers live harmoniously in Kampuchea. During the Sihanouk, Lon Nol and Pol Pot reigns, many of them were killed. And then what did China do to us? They

supported Pol Pot. Thailand is another case. We have many Thai-Khmers in our country. We have a good policy toward the Thai people. When Sihanouk was in power, some of them were killed. Under the Lon Nol regime, the Thais were suppressed. During the Pol Pot reign, a lot of Thais were killed in Koh Kong. Many fled to Thailand and fortunately, Thailand accepted them. After the liberation some of these people returned to Kampuchea. They can always stay here if they want to.

Q: How many Thai-Khmers work in your government?

A: There are several. They are in the top three leading positions in our government (Say Phuthang as vice president, Tie Banh as defence minister, Thong Chan as vice interior minister), as well as those who are involved with the Bank of Kampuchea (Cha Rieng is the bank's chairman) and other activities. The governor of Koh Kong is also a Thai-Khmer. The Thais here hold responsible positions and participate in forming the destiny of PRK government. We give them all the opportunities they could not have during the Pol Pot regime, for they would have been killed then.

Q: So far how many Thai citizens has your government released?

A: In July 1988 I authorized the release of 10 Thai soldiers, including a major. Then we also released an additional 124 Thai civilians. In September we released one soldier, one policeman and 23 civilians. We sent them to Thai officials opposite Koh Kong for humanitarian reasons. In November we released 30 Thais we had captured in Steng Trung province. I have just signed an order—two weeks ago—on the release of another 21 Thai citizens. They will arrive in Koh Kong sometime this week. While we are planning to release these 21 persons, we have arrested another 80 Thais, including a group of Burmese, who were digging gemstones in Pailin. When I meet Chatchai, we are ready to discuss the release of these people. If it was under Pol Pot they would be killed without any question.

**Comments on Vietnamese Troop Withdrawal**  
LD2301235589 Budapest MTI in English  
2051 GMT 23 Jan 89

[Text] Budapest, January 23 (MTI)—Monday evening's "Panorama", a world policy magazine on Hungarian television, broadcast an interview with Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Concerning the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the prime minister said:

'Under our recent agreement, the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn by next September, earlier than originally scheduled. If a political solution is found in our country, all Vietnamese troops will leave Kampuchea within nine months.'

Asked about the internal security of Kampuchea after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the prime minister said:

'I think we can be confident. Our government's army will be able to take up the fight alone with the forces of the so-called coalition government. Since we have been preparing our armed forces for five years for the situation after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, I think we are strong enough.'

Concerning a solution to the Kampuchean issue, Hun Sen said:

'When I held discussions with the representatives of the ASEAN countries at an unofficial cocktail party in Indonesia, they promised they would no longer support the Khmer opposition forces if Vietnam declares the exact timetable for the withdrawal of troops. In parallel, Beijing gave the green light as well. It indicated that it would cease to support the Pol-Potists and the tripartite coalition as soon as Vietnam announces when it leaves Kampuchea. This is where we can meet halfway. We coupled the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops with the demand that no more support be granted to the hostile forces. At that time, Sihanouk urged the Vietnamese to leave Kampuchea by the end of 1989. The Chinese first insisted on a deadline of late August, then the end of the year. Now we have proposed a deadline three months earlier which should be welcomed by the Chinese. The ball is now in the other side's court, and if a political solution is still belated, all responsibility will lie on Sihanouk and his advocates...'

#### **Departs Phnom Penh**

BK2301051589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, left Phnom Penh at 0900 this morning for a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand at the invitation of Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan.

Accompanying the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers were Comrade General Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Dit Munti, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Cham Prasit, deputy minister in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Sok An, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Long Kem, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR.

Seeing off the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the Central Control Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party



Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee; Comrade Say Chhun, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture; the comrade ministers and deputy ministers; as well as many members of the diplomatic corps of various friendly countries serving in Cambodia.

Answering a correspondent's question about the problem of American MIA's before his departure, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers said that he would be ready to discuss this problem with the new U.S. Government in order to return the remains of the American MIA's in Cambodia, and, if possible, this problem might even be discussed in Bangkok.

**Sihanouk Not To Attend Second Jakarta Meeting**  
*BK2401003689 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Jan 89*

[Text] On 18 January 1989, after receiving the above-mentioned letter [not further specified], Samdech Norodom Sihanouk kindly sent a reply which reads as follows:

To His Excellency Son Sann; His Excellency Khieu Samphan; and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, through His Excellency Ok Sakun:

I wish to express many thanks to you for your letter and recent message as well as your patriotic and total support.

Between 19 and 24 February 1989, I will visit Jakarta as the personal guest of His Excellency President Suharto. However, I will not attend the second Jakarta meeting. My five-point peace plan remains the same. Nothing has been changed.

With profound affection.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk  
[Dated] Paris, 18 January 1989

**Son Sann Expresses Willingness To Go to Hanoi**  
*BK2301143689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1421 GMT 23 Jan 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 23 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance figure Son Sann said Monday he is ready to go to Vietnam to discuss finding peace in war-torn Cambodia.

His comment came in a statement reacting to Thai Premier Chatchai Chunhawan's announcement that Hun Sen, head of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh, was expected here next week.

Mr Son Sann said he was not offended by this move as Thailand was a sovereign country and could invite whom it wished.

Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said in Paris last week that he was a "bit worried" by the Thai initiative.

But he said that even if Thailand stopped helping the resistance, it "will survive."

Prince Sihanouk has sought direct talks with Vietnam and dismissed Mr Hun Sen as a puppet of Hanoi, unable to make decisions on his own.

Mr Son Sann said in his statement, which was written in French: "If tomorrow Hanoi proceeds in the same way (as Thailand with Mr Hun Sen) to invite us and consult us, I would go to Hanoi."

He said Vietnamese officials could also invite Mr Hun Sen "so that we can discuss together a peaceful solution in Cambodia."

He said Prince Sihanouk has in the past said that he would also go to Vietnam to discuss the Cambodian crisis.

Mr Chunhawan said Saturday that Mr Hun Sen would be coming to Thailand within a week to talk to him.

This would mark the first visit to neighbor Thailand by a Phnom Penh official since Soviet-backed Vietnam toppled the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in 1979 to set up a client government in Phnom Penh.

Thailand leads non-communist Southeast Asia in backing a three-party resistance coalition fighting the Vietnamese occupation and has previously refused to welcome Mr Hun Sen, head of a government it does not recognize.

The resistance, joining armies loyal to Mr Son Sann, former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, is recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate Cambodian government.

Peace moves on Cambodia have intensified over the past month, with the most significant developments being the beginnings of rapprochement between the Soviet Union and China as well as between China and Vietnam.

## Indonesia

**Chatchai, Suharto Hold Talks on Upcoming JIM**  
*BK2001051489 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0351 GMT 20 Jan 89*

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Jan 20 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto and Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in their talks here Thursday [19 January] night agreed to smoothen the holding of the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM-2) scheduled to take place in the Indonesian capital city in the third week of next month.

Minister/State Secretary Mardiono told the press at the Merdeka Palace that the two heads of government focussed their talks on efforts to settle the Kampuchean conflict. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Wednesday that JIM-II will be held at a Jakarta hotel beginning on February 19.

The meeting scheduled for three days will be preceded by a meeting of senior officials starting on February 16.

Murdiono said the *tete-a-tete* talks between Chatchai and President Suharto constituted a consultative meeting usually held between the heads of government of ASEAN, which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam.

Indonesia has been acting as ASEAN interlocutor with regard to Vietnam in an attempt at solving the Kampuchean conflict.

The informal visit of the Thai premier to Jakarta was seen by observers as rather sudden.

Chatchai, in the company of four important officials and four personal aides and protocol personnel, arrived in Jakarta Thursday afternoon on board a Garuda Airliner from Kuala Lumpur. He was at the Sukarno-Hatta airport greeted by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas.

In his two-day visit to Malaysia, Chatchai as defence minister had discussions with Malaysian Vice Premier Gafar Baba, during which he explained the results of Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's recent visit to Vietnam.

It was strongly assumed that Chatchai had also given the same information to President Suharto in Jakarta Thursday night.

While the two heads of government had their talks in the Jepara room, another meeting was going on in another part of the presidential palace between several Indonesian officials and the members of the Thai entourage.

The entourage included secretary general at the prime minister's office, General Panya Singsakda; the prime minister's aide, Major General Kamon Thappharangsi; permanent secretary at the foreign office, Kasemsamson Kasemsi; and the premier's adjutant, Colonel Tharathon Siyaphan.

The Indonesian high officials present at the palace, besides Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and Minister/State Secretary Murdiono, was Minister for Defence and Security Murdani.

The talks were followed by President and Mrs Suharto entertaining his guests at a dinner.

Prime Minister Chatchai and party were scheduled to return to Bangkok on board a commercial plane on Friday morning.

#### Thai Premier Endorses JIM 2

BK1901164989 Hong Kong AFP in English 1607 GMT  
19 Jan 89

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Jan 19 (AFP)—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan endorsed here Thursday Indonesia's plan to stage a second regional meeting on Cambodia next month, Indonesian State Secretary Murdiono said.

Mr. Chatchai and Indonesian President Suharto discussed the planned second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM 2) in talks that lasted more than one hour, Mr. Murdiono told reporters.

"There isn't much that I can reveal ... But the main point is that they (the two leaders) agreed on the need for a smooth implementation of JIM 2," he said.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Wednesday that JIM 2 would be held at a Jakarta hotel on February 19-21.

The first round, held in nearby Bogor in July, brought together for the first time all the four warring Cambodian factions. It was also attended by Vietnam, Laos and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Observers said Mr. Chatchai's personal endorsement was vital to show unity within ASEAN, given often conflicting interests among its members on the Cambodian question.

Indonesia is at the forefront of diplomatic efforts to find a settlement with Vietnam, which has troops in Cambodia, while Thailand, being a frontline state, had often taken a harder line than the rest in facing Hanoi, they said. [passage omitted]

#### Chatchai Explains Hun Sen Visit

BK2001013389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
20 Jan 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan paid an unexpected and unofficial visit to Jakarta to explain to President Suharto his plan to meet Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, Foreign Ministry sources told the BANGKOK POST late last night.

The sources said Premier Chatchai wants to assure President Suharto that Thailand is not trying to upstage Indonesian initiatives in resolving the Kampuchean conflict.

Indonesian presidential spokesman Murdiono said in Jakarta yesterday that the initiative for the surprise visit came from Gen Chatchai and that the trip was unofficial.

"The talks are part of a traditional dialogue among heads of government of ASEAN countries and there is no special agenda for the meeting," Mr Murdiono said.

After meeting for an hour yesterday, both Gen Chatchai and President Suharto vowed to ensure a smooth second Jakarta Informal Meeting, Mr Murdiono said.



"The two leaders agreed to guarantee the smooth flow of the Jakarta Informal Meeting on Cambodia," he said.

The premier is scheduled to return to Bangkok this afternoon.

But the sources said last night that the ministry had known for quite some time that Mr Hun Sen would be visiting Bangkok.

The sources said Gen Chatchai made the invitation during a dinner speech at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand in December, when he said Mr Hun Sen was welcome to visit Bangkok.

Thailand supports and recognises the Khmer resistance, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), but not the Vietnamese-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) regime in Phnom Penh.

The sources said Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila first told his Indonesian counterpart Ali Alatas when he visited Bangkok on Tuesday [17 January] of Gen Chatchai's planned meeting with Mr Hun Sen, the sources said.

Mr Alatas seemed dissatisfied with Thailand's initiative since Indonesia had been coordinating efforts for the four Khmer factions to meet at the second Jakarta Informal Meeting scheduled for February 19 to 21, the sources said.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi told Mr Alatas that Gen Chatchai decided to meet Mr Hun Sen because he wanted to hear for himself the Phnom Penh's regime's thoughts and ideas on the Kampuchean conflict.

The foreign minister told Mr Alatas that even if he had met Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and the meeting was successful, this did not mean that the Phnom Penh regime must follow Vietnam, the sources said.

Such thinking underestimated Phnom Penh, ACM Sitthi told Mr Alatas.

The sources said that Thailand would explain to Indonesia that even if Premier Chatchai meets Mr Hun Sen, their talks would primarily focus on Thailand's desire to see the four Khmer factions reach a reconciliation.

Thailand's efforts on the Kampuchean problem, the sources said, have focussed primarily on the "external issues," the sources added. [sentence as published]

"The premier is visiting Indonesia to clarify his reason for meeting Mr Hun Sen," one senior ministry source said.

The source said Thailand does not want any misunderstandings because Indonesia has long been trying to resolve the Kampuchean conflict.

The premier, speaking to television crews in Malaysia, explained his new initiative by saying that new-style diplomacy did not have to adhere to protocol.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said the premier wanted to meet Mr Hun Sen, to get to know him because he heads one of the four Khmer factions in the conflict.

"The premeir wants to meet him on an unofficial basis, to seek out his views," Dr Suwit said, adding that Thailand is already in contact with the Khmer resistance.

Dr Suwit said Gen Chatchai's meeting with Mr Hun Sen does not amount to recognition of the Phnom Penh regime.

He said the meeting with Mr Hun Sen could speed up the peace process.

The government spokesman said that Gen Chatchai had coordinated the visit with all other agencies, apparently referring to the Foreign Ministry and the Army, both of which initially said they knew no details of the visit.

While saying that the Government had coordinated its action with the agencies, Dr Suwit admitted that Armed Forces Spokesman Lt-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut and the Foreign Ministry Director-General for Political Affairs had said they did not know the details of the visit.

They both think however, that the meeting would be beneficial, Dr Suwit said.

The spokesman admitted that the premier's initiative had surprised many people, even prompting a call from US Ambassador to Thailand Daniel O'Donohue on Wednesday.

"But this is in character," the spokesman said, adding that the premier listens to information and ideas from all sides, not only from his advisors, and then makes a swift decision.

Dr Suwit admitted that the Chatchai-style of diplomacy could cause confusion, but nevertheless emphasised that when the premier acts, he acts quickly and follows up his initiatives. [passage omitted]

## Laos

**Kaysone Phomvihane Meets PRK's Hun Sen**  
*BK2401123789 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
1200 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 January, Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, met with Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and PRK minister of foreign affairs, who stopped off in Vientiane on his way to Bangkok to meet General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Attending the meeting were, on the Lao side, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of the LPA General Staff and chairman of the Vientiane Municipality Administrative Committee; Maisouk Saisompheng, minister and head of the Office

of the Council of Ministers; Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy foreign affairs minister; and Brigadier General Thonglai Kommasit, deputy chief of the LPA General Staff Department; and, on the Cambodian side, Gen Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and national defense minister; Kong Sam-ol, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dit Munti, first deputy foreign affairs minister; Sok An, deputy foreign affairs minister; Cham Prasit, deputy minister attached to the Council of Ministers; and Long Kem, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

At the meeting which was permeated with an atmosphere of extremely intimate friendship, Kaysone Phomvihane and Hun Sen consulted with each other on strengthening the relations of friendship between the two countries. The host and the guest exchanged views on the situation in each country, the regional situation, and the international situation as well as other issues.

During the meeting, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihane expressed full support for the PRK policy of national reconciliation and settlement of the Cambodian problem through peaceful political means. At the same time, he also hailed the meeting between Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen and General Chatchai Chunhawan, which will be held in Bangkok, Thailand, in the near future. He expressed confidence that through this meeting, favorable conditions and concrete possibilities will be created for advancing toward settling the Cambodian problem through political means in a correct and just manner, aimed at contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and genuine cooperation.

**Bilateral Trade Agreement Signed With SRV**  
*BK2401110389 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0913 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] Vientiane, January 24 (KPL)—An agreement on bilateral trade cooperation between Laos and Vietnam was signed here on January 22.

The agreement is to facilitate direct contact in goods exchange and in the production of goods for export between trade enterprises and localities of the two countries.

The two sides will also cooperate and help each other in training of personnel and exchange of experience.

The signatories were, on the Lao side, Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations, and, on the Vietnamese side, Hoang Minh Thang, minister of domestic trade.

**PASASON Editorial Marks LPA Anniversary**  
*BK2201102589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0430 GMT 20 Jan 89

[PASASON 20 January editorial: "For the Noble Revolutionary Cause of the Party, Let Our Army March Forward"]

[Text] Today, 20 January 1989, the entire Army and our multiethnic people are jointly organizing celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the LPA in a joyous

and cheerful atmosphere. The entire party, Army, and our multiethnic people are exerting efforts and emulating to implement the Fifth and Sixth Resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Central Committee, while expeditiously implementing the second 5-year state plan and scoring victories in many aspects in the areas of socioeconomic development, defense of the nation, and peace and order under the leadership of the honorable LPRP.

Throughout history, our people's revolutionary struggle has undergone various periods of twists, turns, and confusions, with difficult tests and noble sacrifices under the leadership of the former Indochinese Communist Party and the present LPRP. This genuine Marxist-Leninist party has led the Lao people to wage revolution and topple the reactionary, feudal, and colonialist system; it has brought about independence and unity to the country, liberated the working people, and constructed socialism on our beloved land.

In order to fulfill its lofty revolutionary tasks, the LPRP organized the Lao people's armed forces to use as its sharp tool and main force for the revolution. It mobilized the people in the whole country to launch the people's war against occupation by the imperialists and foreign aggressors and to liberate the country. With close coordination and assistance made available by the Vietnamese Army volunteers, the stronghold areas of the guerrilla forces expanded rapidly. The LPRP's bases were enlarged with every passing day. The guerrilla warfare movement spread forcefully. Many localities set up collective armed forces to fight for victories step by step for the revolution.

With the sacred call from the revolution and in compliance with instructions issued by the Indochinese Communist Party and the Khven (?State) Lao party Central Committee [as heard], on 20 January 1949, the LPA was officially established with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane as its commander. This was an important military and political event. It was a stride for the Lao revolution and the great victory of the Lao nation that extricated itself from the position of a slave serving the imperialist aggressors. The Lao people rose up with two bare hands to wage the revolutionary struggle. Within a short period of time, the Lao people were able to possess a revolutionary army—a new type of army of the labor class under the leadership of the party, an army that fought for the interests of the workers and the Lao multiethnic working people and became the force crucial to the victory of the Lao revolution under the party's leadership.

During the two stages of the struggle for national liberation and against the imperialist aggressors, the LPA, under the leadership of the party and together with the multiethnic people, fought heroically and stalwartly. It made noble sacrifices and ceaselessly grew stronger and bigger, both in terms of quantity and quality. It fulfilled the historic tasks entrusted to it by the party and people in defeating the imperialist aggressors, completely liberating the country,



opening the new era of national independence and sovereignty, and stepping toward socialism—the ardent aspiration of the Lao multiethnic people.

During the past 13 years of defending the nation and constructing socialism, the LPA has played the role of the sharp and effective tool of the party. It has been the main force of the people's war to defend the country and fruits of the revolution. Faced with multifaceted destructive and subversive schemes of the imperialists and other reactionary forces, the LPA together with the multiethnic people took the initiatives to foil every scheme of the enemies in a timely manner. It fundamentally restored peace in all parts of the country, checked and aborted the psychological war and destructive wars of the enemies, and maintained safety and political and social tranquillity.

Along with the defense of the country and tranquillity and the consistent improvement and construction of its own forces, our Army has also taken part in the construction of the economy and promotion of culture. It has closely combined the national defense and economic construction and turned to the grass roots to construct the socialist fortresses and improve the field posture for national defense. In other words, our Army has grown bigger, both in terms of quantity and quality from a guerrilla unit and a small, poorly organized armed propaganda unit. Our Army consists of main forces, regional forces, guerrilla and self-defense militiamen. They have been tested by the flame of the revolutionary struggle for a long period of time.

The Lao multiethnic people are proud to have their own Army—the Army that is always loyal to the country and people—that is resolved to fight for national independence and liberty, democracy, and prosperity of the multiethnic people. As the commendation from the party Central Committee says: The LPA has unlimited loyalty to the party. It is determined to sacrifice and fight for the interests of the multiethnic people, internal unity, unity between the Army and people, unity among the multiethnic people, and unity with the international community. It always diligently studies, trains and molds itself so that it can grow bigger and stronger ceaselessly. It stands in the front role in implementing the party's revolutionary tasks, and resolutely and heroically overcomes all obstacles and defeats every enemy. The LPA fulfills every duty, it can be regarded as the main force and sharp tool of the party in carrying out the revolutionary tasks, and it is proud of its majestic and fine traditions.

Cadres and combatants in the entire LPA will exert more efforts to study and become imbued with the revolutionary duties of the Army in the new era as prescribed by the fourth party congress. They will firmly adhere to the party's lines for national defense and maintenance of peace and order, exert efforts to improve the armed forces, uphold the combatant potentials of the Army, maintain the high senses of combat readiness and efficiency, attentively upgrade grassroots units, practice

austerity, actively contribute to the construction of economy and promote culture, and do their utmost to fulfill every assignment entrusted by the country and people.

### Philippines

**Manglapus Confident of U.S. Share of Aid**  
*HK2001050789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Jan 89*

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus is confident that the U.S. Congress will approve its share of aid for the multilateral aid initiative. He said that President Reagan's move to ask Congress' approval is encouraging. Mr Manglapus added that the Congress seldom refuses the U.S. President's requests.

In Washington, Senator Richard Lugar said that it would be difficult to get U.S. congressional approval for its share of the Philippine mini-Marshall Plan. Lugar has just arrived in Washington from the Philippines and three other Asian countries. According to him, he has informed the Philippine Government of the status of the \$200-million assistance in the U.S. Congress.

**USSR Seeks Expansion of Trade Level**  
*HK2401043369 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 24 Jan 89 p 12*

[Text] The participation of the USSR Chamber of Commerce [CC] in the coming Philippine International Trade Fair (PITF) will undoubtedly broaden Soviet-Philippine trade and economic contacts with the active involvement of four leading Soviet export companies, namely Almazylvelireksport, Polyot, Sovetskportfilm and Vneshtorgizdat.

This was revealed by Valentin Kozitsyn, visiting Soviet chief editor of information for the USSR Chamber of Commerce, who told THE BUSINESS STAR that for the Manila fair alone, the USSR-CC spent an estimated \$35,000 (Russian roubles 27,000) in an all-out program to expand the Soviet Union's trade relations with the host country.

Kozitsyn said although the trade agreement signed between the Philippines and the USSR in 1976 grants the two sides the most-favored nation's status, the trade turnover has not been that stable. He quoted the statement made by newly installed Soviet trade representative Pavel Bulavakiy that even if the USSR was ready to develop better trade relations with the country, the Soviet Union is not satisfied with present trade due to its low level volume.

"In 1987, it dropped from 62.6 million roubles to 27.1 million roubles in 1984, and in the nine months of 1988, it has totalled only 17.6 million roubles," he stressed.

In 1987, the Philippines was visited by a group of Soviet experts to discuss prospects for mutual cooperation. A delegation of the Philippine Congress which visited the USSR in 1988 expressed the Philippines' interest in receiving Soviet companies' assistance in building oil

production and forestry. Only December of last year, the Philippines was visited by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, during which both sides agreed to increase the annual volume of bilateral trade to about \$200 million and create the necessary working mechanism and a joint-commission to tackle the task.

Kozitsyn said this will be the third time that the Soviet Chamber of Commerce will attend the PITF since 1976 and that its main aim in attending this year's trade meet is to help broaden trade and business contacts between Soviet and Philippine companies.

He further said that among the four leading Soviet foreign-trade companies, Almazylireksport tops the field since the latter maintains at present contracts with more than 300 companies in 42 countries and exports natural and cut diamonds, famous the world over for their quality and diversity of shapes and sizes.

"Almazylireksport has permanent buyers in the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, West Germany, Australia and other countries, with some of its precious metal export items to be demonstrated in Manila's trade fair," he added.

He added that the other Soviet foreign-trade firm, Pol-yot, will advertise ladies' and men's watches—mechanical, electronic and quartz, with a total of nine models comprising 121 designs since gaining the right to act on its own in the world market in 1987. On the other hand, he said, Soveksportfilm, which markets Soviet films and videos, has established contracts with more than 300 film companies in 110 countries, and participates in the biggest international film festivals and film markets (Los Angeles, Cannes, Milan and Montreal).

"Among its long-standing partners are film companies of the U.S., France, Japan, and Argentina, with Canon, 20th Century Fox, and Rank Organization among the leading world film studio companies. He added that joint-stock societies with Soveksportfilm participation are being set up in the U.S., Canada, France and Australia. The amalgamation invites the Philippines to mutual big-term cooperation, he said.

"As far as the Vneshtorgizdat all-union amalgamation is concerned, it offers services in running export and import operations between USSR publishers and Philippine companies. It will give assistance in translating advertisements and technical documentation from and into Russian, in editing and arranging texts, and in printing. It also sells and rents out slides and films, and makes copies of printed materials and rare documents and manuscripts," he said.

To date, the latest addition to the Socialist-bloc nations that are joining the PITF, led by the USSR, is Vietnam, according to exhibition officials. Starting from a modest \$5 million in trade with the Philippines, Vietnam sees a greatly expanded trade exchange in 1989.

The Soviet Union, which traded \$40 million with the Philippines last year, is occupying 108 square meters of exhibition space this year.

**PRC Accepts Appointment of New Ambassador**  
*HK2401092189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 Jan 89*

[Text] The PRC has accepted the nomination of Ambassador Pablo Suarez as the Philippine ambassador to China. For the details, here is Rey Arquiza of Mobile 21:

[Begin recording] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus today announced the PRC's acceptance of the nomination of Ambassador Suarez as the Philippine ambassador to that country.

Suarez, a career foreign service officer, is the current Philippine ambassador to Malaysia who, according to several diplomatic observers, was indifferent to the interests of Filipino fishermen arrested by the Malaysian Royal Navy for allegedly fishing inside Malaysia's exclusive economic zone.

Suarez' nomination will not have to pass through Congress for confirmation by the Commission on Appointments [CA] because only the promotions of career service officials need confirmation by the CA.

It will be recalled that Manglapus earlier recommended Ambassador Rodolfo Severino as the ambassador to China but this was rejected by the CA due to Severino's past activities as consul general in Houston, Texas, under the Marcos regime. However, Severino's promotion to chief of mission class I was approved by the CA.

Suarez, before his appointment to Malaysia in 1985, held key positions at the Department of Foreign Affairs including assistant secretary for policy planning and research, assistant secretary for economic affairs, assistant secretary for political affairs, and assistant secretary for Asia and the Pacific.

Alfonso Yuchengco, the former ambassador to China, resigned to return to private business. [end recording]

**Review of Ties With PRC, Taiwan Urged**  
*HK2401051589 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 24 Jan 89*

[Text] Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has proposed the reexamination of the Philippines' relations with the People's Republic of China as well as with Taiwan in order that they both will understand the country's desire to live in peace with them.

In a privilege speech at the Senate hall, she said the reexamination of such relationships is necessary because both China and Taiwan play an important economic recovery and political stability role in the Philippines.



Shahani made the proposal on the eve of the official visit of an 11-member delegation from the Chinese mainland headed by Vice Chairman Ye Fei of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The delegation was invited by the Philippine Congress.

**Manglapus, Australia's Evans Discuss Trade**  
HK2401050789 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus raised the issues of the two-way trade imbalance as well as increased investments in his talks with Australian Foreign Affairs Minister Senator Gareth Evans this morning.

Tony Valencia for the details:

[Begin recording] Evans, here on a 3-day visit, reaffirmed the Australian Government's full support for the newly restored democracy in the Philippines. The visiting diplomat and legislator also promised to find ways to reduce the trade imbalance between the two countries.

Manglapus said that two-way trade between the two countries over the last decade has favored Australia and resulted in an aggregate trade surplus amounting to \$862.9 million. According to Manglapus, total trade grew by 3.2 percent from \$242.7 million in 1979 to \$290.6 million in 1987. Meanwhile, Philippine exports to Australia did not even increase by an annual rate of 1 percent while its imports grew by 13 percent annually.

The export-import imbalance was the subject of talks between Manglapus and Senator Evans this morning.  
[end recording]

**Government Plans Cuts in Public Expenditures**  
HK2401051389 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] The government plans to cut down on public expenditures to reduce the budget deficit that is expected to reach P24 billion this year. This was announced by Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague.

Carague said the president is expected to order the deferment of the allocation of approved operational expenses to government agencies. The president earlier signed the 1989 national budget bill which amounts to more than P227 billion.

However, officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenues reported that only P200 billion in taxes and credits can be expected this year.

**House To Subpoena Mindanao Secessionist Leaders**  
HK2401041589 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
in English 24 Jan 89 p 7

[By correspondent Nash Maulana with report from R. Bundang]

[Text] Two committees of the House of Representatives agreed yesterday to subpoena secessionist leaders Nur Misuari and Hashim Salamat, and Mindanao Independence Movement [MIM] head Reuben Canoy to testify in Congress.

The Muslim affairs and local government committees said the three were invited to give their views on the proposed autonomy act for Muslim Mindanao, which is now the subject of committee hearings.

Rep. Mohammad Ali Dimaporo (KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan-New Society Movement], Lanao de Sur), said the invitation to Misuari shows that "Congress is opening its door, welcoming their views."

Rep. Michael Mastura (LDP, [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino-Struggle of Philippine Democrats] Maguindanao) in turn said the proposed organic act for Mindanao "is not being done unilaterally, and all representations concerned must be heard."

Rep. Socorro Acosta (LDP, Bukidnon) also proposed the inclusion of Canoy and the MIM.

Meanwhile, tempers flared yesterday at the congressional hearing on the Mindanao Autonomy Act when some Mindanao lawmakers accused the House secretariat of "inaccuracy, sabotage, and suppression of views."

The confrontation prompted Rep. Celestino Martinez (LDP, Cebu), and Guimid Matalam (LDP, Maguindanao), chairmen of the committee on local government and Muslim affairs, respectively, to declare a one-minute suspension of the hearing.

Rep. Michael Mastura (LDP, Maguindanao) led his colleagues in attacking the secretariat for excluding the congressmen's view in the minutes of the committee hearings last week.

"I warned the secretariat about your suppression and sabotaging of our views. Nowhere in the minutes you prepared could we find our important opinions regarding the autonomy measures. This is bad," Mastura said angrily.

A copy of the minutes prepared by the House secretariat showed only the views of former Constitutional Commissioners Jose Nollado, Blas Ople, and Adolfo Asuncion on the constitutional deadlines and territorial limits of the proposed autonomy.

Rep. Wilfredo Cainglet (LDP, Zamboanga del Sur) and Hilario de Pedro (LDP, South Cotabato) also complained about the exclusion of their views in the minutes prepared by the secretariat.

The two congressmen said all views expressed during the hearings should be properly recorded and reported out for future references.

Members of the secretariat merely kept silent during the entire proceedings.

On the basis of the complaints, the members of the two committees which are jointly conducting hearings on the autonomy proposals resolved to defer approval of the minutes questioned until the secretariat has rectified their errors.

They also directed the secretariat to have all future drafts of the minutes checked by the committees prior to their presentation for approval by congressmen.

In the same hearing, former Constitutional Commissioner Joaquin Bernas cautioned congressmen that expanding the territorial coverage of the autonomous region from the proposed 13 to 23 provinces might in effect kill the purpose of autonomy, which is to allow areas with distinct culture to flourish.

"The issue is not only legal but a delicate political question," Bernas said in reaction to a query raised by Cainglet whether Congress can expand the territorial limit on the proposed autonomy.

Congress, however, can resolve the issue legally by submitting the proposal to the people in a plebiscite. "If the people vote for it then there's no legal question about having additional areas included in the autonomous region," Bernas said.

**Justice Secretary Says Marcos Offers Settlement**  
*HK2401110789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Jan 89*

[Text] Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez today confirmed that former President Marcos has offered settlement for cases filed against him in the United States and in the Philippines. The details from Mars Encarnacion:

[Begin recording] On the racketeering charges filed against Mr Marcos and his wife Imelda in New York district court, Ordonez said he was consulted today by U.S. state prosecutor Charles Labella. According to Ordonez, Marcos' lawyers approached Labella for an amicable settlement on the racketeering charges against Marcos and Imelda.

In this connection, Ordonez said there have been feelers from Marcos to settle the cases filed against him in the Philippines through an amicable arrangement. Ordonez added that if Marcos pushes through with his offer, the national leadership would decide on conditional requirements. Should the United States and the Philippine Government agree on Marcos' settlement request, there is a big hope for the former president to return to the country. [end recording]

## Thailand

**Chatchai Adviser on Trade Negotiations With U.S.**  
*BK2401040089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*24 Jan 89 p 4*

[By Phonphimon Kanchanalak in Washington]

[Text] Washington's threat to use punitive trade measures against Thailand in the intellectual property rights issue is worrying but there is room for negotiation, a policy advisor to the Prime Minister said yesterday.

Dr Surakiat Sathianthai, who is in Washington, said Premier Chatchai Chunhawan had told him to establish informal contacts with key administration members to supplement official contacts.

In view of developments resulting from Thailand's refusal to protect American intellectual property rights, Bangkok and Washington needed to take a new look at relations he said.

The advisor, who attended the Presidential inauguration as Gen Chatchai's personal representative, made contact with key public and private sector figures, including Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, during the celebrations.

Dr Surakiat discussed with Thai Ambassador Witthaya Wetchachiwa a new approach to trade relations which would involve a comprehensive package of negotiations intended to result in long-term solutions to problems.

The approach, favoured by Mr Witthaya, would require policy-makers of all agencies to coordinate on problem-atic issues.

The advisor said the new approach also envisaged what he called "substantive trade cooperation" by the Thai and US private sectors on real economic and trade interests with the intention of reducing the number of legalistic actions taken by both sides and replacing them with investment or joint venture cooperation.

Dr Surakiat attributed the approach to Gen Chatchai and said the initiative was designed to complement the work of the Foreign Ministry and other agencies and not to uproot them.

The dispute involving protection for computer software and pharmaceutical products, could be brought down to scale, he said, if the US came up with measures that were technically and legally realistic.

Thailand negotiated in good faith during the talks between Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan and former US Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter.

"It is not true that Thailand did not budge," said Dr Surakiat.

"We made several concessions. They might not have given the US full satisfaction, but they were substantive on our part. I was surprised the US did not take up our offer.

"We worked to get the juridical court to rule that US literary works will get the copyright protection under Thai law, which goes over and beyond the cover stipulated in the Paris Act which the US is entitled to as a member of the Berne Convention.

"We expedited passage of the Trademark Law. We supported the American position on intellectual property rights at the Uruguay Round.



"We offered some interim measures for the protection of pharmaceutical products pending the passage of the amendment to our Patent law. We lowered tariffs on products that the US requested.

"We even agreed software will be protected but under what law we still do not know. Thailand could not pre-empt court deliberations on the issue," he said.

The advisor said the US was demanding promises Thailand could not deliver, but Gen Chatchai could not simply sign proposed legislation when he had told the Americans he would not do so.

Turning to patent protection for pharmaceutical products, the advisor said Thailand needed time to educate the people and to build mechanisms to safeguard the interests of the poor.

**Officials Comment on Reduction in GSP Benefits**  
*BK2101041789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*21 Jan 89 p 3*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin said yesterday the United States' reduction in its GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] benefits for Thailand's exports would only bring a loss of some of their profits.

He said only the mass media and himself seem to pay attention to the US Generalized System of Preferences issue while traders and other affected parties have not said anything about it.

Mr Phong thanked the US government and the State Department for "not cutting too much" of Thailand's GSP benefits.

Thailand would lose "US\$6 or 7 million" worth of the GSP cut, according to the deputy prime minister.

Asked to comment on the possibility of the US enforcement of Section 301 in the so-called 1988 Trade Bill in May, the deputy premier said the US demand for intellectual properties protection by Thailand would have to be considered in the meantime which anything could change.

The deputy premier said he had thought the new president, George Bush, not outgoing Ronald Reagan, would decide on the issue.

President Reagan approved Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter's proposal for the GSP cut for Thailand yesterday.

The US has regarded Thailand as a well-developing country and reduced various assistance programmes for it, he said.

Mr Phong, who is also chairman of the International Economic Relations Policy Committee, expressed hopes that the new US trade representative, Cara Hills, would sympathise with Thailand since the US has done this country favours for many years.

The Committee, which will hold the next meeting on the issue on January 30, will look into details of the issue and set plans toward it, he said, adding it was unexpected the US has "so soon" reduced GSP benefits for Thai export products.

Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan said the US was still dissatisfied with Thailand's drug patents protection though the US trade representative had agreed there would not be any serious problem about copyrights and computer software protection in Thailand.

The Public Health Ministry will have to consider taking temporary measures to protect the patents on US-made pharmaceutical products and drugs.

Finance Minister Pramuan Saphawasu, meanwhile, has instructed the Bank of Thailand to study effects of the GSP cut by the US on three categories of Thai exports.

Mr Pramuan quoted Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila as saying the US had decided to cut the GSP on imports of Thai furniture, floor mosaic and artificial flowers.

The central bank's study would also cover Thailand's current account deficit, export situation and trends of oil prices, he said.

Meanwhile, senior sources in the Thai-US Economic Relations Subcommittee said what had been feared to happen has already taken shape, apparently referring to the possibility of the US enforcement of Section 301 in the Omnibus Trade Act.

The US would investigate how much damage Thailand may cause in failure to protect its intellectual property between now and May and retaliate by adopting Section 301, which could probably bring equal damage to Thai goods it imports, said the sources.

Thailand had been aware of the aftermath of the Subin-Yeutter talks in Washington which could lead to the application of Section 301, as reported to the International Economic Relations Policy Committee, they said.

The sources, who only spoke on condition they not be identified, also agreed the US has not yet been satisfied with Thailand's protection of its intellectual property and left open the chance to resort to Section 301.

The US trade representative had noted Section 301 could raise a US\$238-million damage to Thailand if it had been applied in 1986.

The US assessed it had lost in that year \$200 million's worth of profits which it claimed due to Thailand's failure to protect its drug patents and the other \$38 million due to similar failure to safeguard its copyrights and computer software, the sources said.

Section 301 would bring far more damage to Thai exports to the US if it was enforced this year, they remarked: "That could be as much as tens of thousands of million baht".

It remained to be seen how successful any lobbying with US officials would result in an attempt to preclude Section 301, while Secretary of State John Baker, Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter and Trade Representative Cara Hills under the Bush administration have been known to be "aggressive and tough" in talks, the sources said.

Mr Yeutter has proved himself to be a wirepuller behind the GSP cut and would continue to influence the new US government over international trade matters, the sources added.

**Daily Views 'Inconsistent' U.S. Trade Policy**  
*BK2401030389 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
24 Jan 89 p 8

[Editorial: "An Absurd Way To Trade"]

[Text] In the dying hours of his presidency, Ronald Reagan withdrew Thailand's right to sell eight products duty-free to American importers under the US Generalized System of Preferences [GSP]. After the heat generated last year over computer software copyrights and pharmaceutical patents, the response in Thailand to last week's announcement has been quiet.

But we have not heard the last of the issue. US Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter's apparent achievement in delaying the lenient announcement was to be able to add a threat—that by May 30, Thailand could be facing considerably tougher retaliation under Section 301 of the 1988 US Trade Act "if there are not significant changes in Thailand's policies in the next few months."

We can only hope that we understand the implications of the threat. One accusation which Thais make against their own compatriots is that too little homework has been done—major newspapers in this country are still talking about "GSP cuts of \$165 million" or "Bt [baht] 4 billion" when that is probably at least ten times the cost of the cuts—Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin estimates the cost will be about 165 million baht.

There is an element of absurdity in the whole issue. By most accounts the GSP "damage" appears to be sustainable; in most cases Thai manufacturers and exporters can pass on the import duties that will now be imposed or absorb them.

But statements issued from Washington when the cuts were made had an air of indignation that do not reflect how narrow the gap between the two sides had become at the end, particularly on copyright protection for computer software.

On paper, the Thai government might have appeared to be prepared to make no commitment at all, in reality, the issue of software protection will continue to be discussed in Thailand, particularly as more Thais write their own software. The Americans, trapped by their legislation, preferred to go by what was on paper.

The outcome might not conform with American demands—software might become patentable rather than copyrightable in Thailand. Here the Americans are being unreasonable in their insistence that theirs is the only legitimate way to deal with software.

The Americans are also being inconsistent in their insistence that intellectual property be dealt with bilaterally, irrespective of what emerges multilaterally from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or the World Intellectual Property Organization, while at the same time telling Thais that US rice subsidies cannot be touched until an agreement is reached on agriculture at GATT.

That is an inconsistency Yeutter will take with him from the Office of the US Trade Representative to the Department of Agriculture, where he is expected to be confirmed as President George Bush's new secretary in charge of farming.

The overall impression is that the Americans are simply using their economic might to justify what they say as right. GSPs are no longer granted to help developing countries; they are a tool for arm-twisting, backed up by dubious trade laws which border on infringing GATT.

Despite their low-key response to Reagan's announcement, leading members of the Thai private sector have indicated they are taking the Section 301 threat seriously. Prayun Thaloengsi, executive director of the Board of Trade, said with delicious tact that the private sector will not interfere in the government's policy on intellectual property but will seek redress if the policy leads to damaging action from the US under Section 301.

We might be prepared to risk Section 301 if we knew what it entailed. On Friday, Commerce Minister Subin Pinkayan said Section 301 has not been discussed here yet.

The prime minister's advisers are playing down the possible damage of Section 301 retaliation. Let's hope they are right.

**Chatchai To Hold Talks With Hun Sen**  
*BK2401124289 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
1200 GMT 24 Jan 89

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunchavan told newsmen after attending the cabinet meeting at Government House this afternoon that Hun Sen, leader of the Khmer-Heng Samrin group, may visit Thailand today or tomorrow. He still did not know the exact time, and said it also depends on the weather. He said that details on the visit would be available tonight.

Asked about the venue of the meeting with Hun Sen, Prime Minister Chatchai said Hun Sen is making a private visit, and therefore he will not meet with him at Government House. He said the meeting might be at the prime minister's residence or at any hotel. Chatchai said he still did not know who Hun Sen wants to meet for



talks, and did not know how many or who would be in Hun Sen's delegation. The prime minister said he would report to newsmen as soon as he had all the details.

Asked about the various criticisms over Hun Sen's visit to Thailand, the prime minister said Thailand is an open country and any one can come here, although Hun Sen's country has no diplomatic relations with Thailand. He commented that Hun Sen may just wish to visit Bangkok, and while he was here meet the prime minister. He said that this visit would not carry any commitment and therefore there should be no problem. Concerning criticism that the visit is an unconventional diplomatic undertaking, Chatchai said this kind of thinking is obsolete.

The prime minister granted another interview to newsmen late this afternoon. He told reporters that he received a radio report saying that Hun Sen had left Phnom Penh today, but he still did not know what time Hun Sen would arrive in Thailand. The prime minister will hold talks with Hun Sen tomorrow evening. No exact time or venue has been fixed for the meeting. Asked whether he will meet the leaders of the three other Cambodian factions, the prime minister said he planned to meet them after his visit to the Philippines. He wants to get to know them because he has never met them. Gen Chatchai said he does not have any condition concerning the venue of the meeting. Asked if he had ever contacted the leaders of the three Cambodian factions, Gen Chatchai said he had not contacted them but that there would be no problem in doing so as they are not far away.

**Sitthi Speaks to Newsmen About Visit**  
*BK2401064589 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
*0530 GMT 24 Jan 89*

[Text] Before attending a cabinet meeting this morning at Government House, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters about the visit to Thailand of Hun Sen, leader of the Heng Samrin Khmer faction. He said Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan had confirmed to him Hun Sen's upcoming trip to Thailand. Sitthi said the schedule has already been fixed, but it could not be disclosed; he will yet have to ask the prime minister about it.

However, Sitthi said he will meet with Hun Sen when he visits Thailand.

The foreign minister denied news report that he and the prime minister had a conflict of ideas concerning Hun Sen's visit. Sitthi said this is absolutely not true.

**Sitthi on Progress in Cambodian Dialogue**  
*BK2301060989 Bangkok TNA in English 0434 GMT*  
*23 Jan 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Jan 23, (OANA-TNA)—Thai Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila said that the Chatchai-Hun Sen talks scheduled to be held this weekend will contribute to a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

ACM Sitthi told reporters after returning from Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei, where he and other ASEAN foreign ministers discussed the Kampuchean problem, that the upcoming meeting is a part of the several ongoing efforts to end the decade-old war. He added any dialogue would be useful if it helps to end the Kampuchean war.

ACM Sitthi said the Chatchai-Hun Sen meeting could persuade supporters of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) to be more flexible on certain issues. Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have said they would accept, for instance, the international peacekeeping forces if Premier Hun Sen of PRK agrees, Sitthi said.

Thai Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan confirmed on Saturday that the Vietnamese-backed Kampuchean leader will arrive here this weekend to hold talks with him as a leader of one of the factions in Kampuchea.

At the ASEAN meeting in Brunei, Sitthi said the ASEAN foreign ministers reaffirmed their support and commitment to the un-recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and reiterated that Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk should lead any government formed once a settlement is reached.

Sitthi added that everything that Sihanouk has contributed the process should be well supported by ASEAN.

The Thai minister said the ASEAN meeting agreed to hold the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM II) on February 19-21 and hoped every faction to attend.

Sitthi said that Sihanouk has accepted Indonesian President Suharto's invitation to visit Jakarta but Prince Rannaridh will represent the Sihanoukist National Army. Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) would also attend the JIM II, added Sitthi.

That leaves only one party to be convinced—the Khmer Rouge. I will talk with them, Sitthi said. I feel they will all come. It is in their interest to come.

Sitthi said he briefed the ASEAN meeting on the outcome of Chinese-Vietnamese talks on Kampuchean issues, which he said, might lead to a dialogue between Sihanouk and Vietnam.

Sitthi added China and the Soviet Union might participate in the informal meeting as well as other concerned countries such as India, Japan and the United States. However, he said, the ASEAN had to discuss the suitability of this process again.

The foreign minister said ASEAN foreign ministers also discussed the refugee problem and they called for the convening of a UN-sponsored international conference on refugees during the first half of this year.

**PRC Defense Minister Qin Jiwei Arrives**  
*BK2101125889 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO*  
*in Chinese 21 Jan 89 p 4*

[Text] General Qin Jiwei, PRC state councilor and defense minister, said last night at the Don Muang Air Force Airport that the Chinese military delegation's visit to Thailand is aimed at further strengthening mutual understanding of the two countries and promoting friendship between the Thai and Chinese peoples and armed forces.

At the invitation of General Chatchai Chunhawan who is concurrently defense minister, Qin Jiwei, PRC state councilor and defense minister, his wife Tang Xianmei, and a 10-member military delegation arrived at the Don Muang Air Force Airport at about 1800. They were warmly welcomed at the airport by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, his wife, Navy Commander Admiral Praphat Kritsanachan, Assistant Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Kopchai Hansongkhram, other senior Armed Forces officers, Chinese Ambassador Zhang Dewei, Military Attache Liu Zhenduo, other high-ranking embassy officials, and mass media representatives.

After alighting from the plane, General Qin delivered a written statement as follows:

"At the invitation of His Excellency General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister and concurrent defense minister, I and other members of the PRC military good-will delegation arrived in Bangkok to begin a week-long friendly visit. Just after setting foot on the soil of your country, we were warmly welcomed by acting Thai Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit and other senior officers. On this occasion, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for the kind invitation by Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister and concurrent defense minister, and the warm welcome by Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. I would also like to take this opportunity to convey the best regards and wishes of the Chinese people and all the PLA officers and soldiers to the Thai people and the officers and soldiers the Thai Armed Forces."

General Qin continued to say: "China and Thailand have good traditional friendship. After the establishment of diplomatic relations, this traditional friendship radiates new youthfulness. Following the development of the good relations between the two countries, the friendly cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries has achieved satisfying progress. I realize that the development of the friendly cooperation between the two countries will not only conform to the basic interests of the two peoples, but will also be beneficial to the peace and stability of this region and the whole Asia." He said: "In recent years, China and Thailand have gained remarkable achievements in their own economic development. The armed forces of the two countries have also continuously achieved progress in their self-modernization. Our visit is aimed at further strengthening mutual

understanding and the friendship between the Chinese and Thai peoples and armed forces. We feel very happy that during the visit we will have a chance to meet our old friends and to get acquainted with new friends and to exchange views on issues of mutual concern. I believe that under the thoughtful arrangement of the host, our visit will achieve the expected target and success. Thank you."

**Army Spokesman on SRV Pullouts From PRK, Laos**  
*BK2401024189 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*24 Jan 89 p 4*

[Text] The spokesman of the Supreme Command yesterday questioned Vietnam's claim that it withdrew 50,000 troops from Kampuchea last year.

Spokesman Lt Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said Thai military believe that only 15,000-18,000 were pulled out during the period.

But he said that the number of Vietnamese forces in neighbouring Laos has decreased significantly from about 20,000 to 1,500-1,800. He said many of the Vietnamese soldiers in Laos are military advisors.

Narudon told a monthly news conference that there are now about 100,000 Vietnamese soldiers left in Kampuchea.

He said the Vietnamese are stepping up the campaign to recapture as much territory from the resistance guerrillas as possible because Hanoi has pledged to pull out all its troops from Kampuchea this year.

He said the Vietnamese force used seven T-54 heavy tanks during intensive fighting in areas opposite Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi Province.

Lt Gen Narudon denied a report that Vietnam agreed to pull back its troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

"That's not true. The Vietnamese troops are now deployed along the entire border," he said.

In Laos, however, he said the Vietnamese force was reduced to two divisions. But he quoted a high-ranking Laotian official as disclosing that some of the Vietnamese acted as advisers to help Laotian troops improve the infrastructure, mainly roads.

Last November, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat said there were no Vietnamese troops in his small land-locked country which shares more than 1,200 km of border with Thailand.

A senior military officer who asked not to be identified further said a Laotian delegation unintentionally confirmed the continued presence of the Vietnamese troops in Laos during a recent military function.



**Thai Workers in Libyan Plant Want To Remain**  
*BK2401053389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
24 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] None of the 700 Thai workers at the Libyan plant alleged by the US to be making chemical weapons wants to return home, the Labour Department said yesterday.

Labour Director-General Siri Kewalinsarit said two Thai labour attaches based in Athens, Greece, recently visited the plant at Al-Rabitah, about 90 km south of the Libyan capital of Tripoli, to see the Thai workers there following reports the plant may be the target of a US air raid.

The attaches said none of the workers had asked to be sent home, Mr Siri said.

The department and the labour attaches believe a US attack is unlikely.

The Thai workers live far away from the Al-Rabitah plant, and if US-Libyan tension worsens, the workers could be evacuated in time, he said.

"However, if the workers want to return home, the department is ready to arrange the journey," he said.

Most of the Thais in Al-Rabitah are construction workers and welders, and did not know whether the plant was producing chemical weapons, Mr Siri said.

The labour attaches were not allowed to go inside the factory, he said.

### Vietnam

**Army Paper Predicts 'Rough Road' for Bush**  
*BK2301153589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1000 GMT 22 Jan 89

[From Hanoi Press Review for 22 January]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN carries on page 4 a commentary headlined: "A Heavy Load on the Rough Road," in connection with George Bush taking up the U.S. Presidency.

The paper said: On 20 January Mr George Bush took the oath before the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, officially becoming the 41st President of the United States.

Mr Bush is the first vice president in 120 years to have been able to make his way to the White House, and this is the first time in 40 years that the Republican Party has controlled the U.S. Presidency for three consecutive terms. But Mr Bush's good luck does not mean that happiness has been brought about for over 200 million American people. The Americans welcomed Mr Bush's well-prepared speech in a state of great confusion. They are obsessed by the dark clouds hanging over the U.S. economic horizon while worrying about the danger of the U.S. going downhill in the international arena.

U.S. public opinion expected the new President to have a more realistic perception and dynamic socioeconomic policy. But the 41st President failed to allay the fear of tens of millions of Americans, including 150,000 Americans standing around the White House, and those viewing to his speech over television.

Failing to offer a visibly appealing economic potion, Mr Bush continued to maintain his old thinking while looking at an already outdated reality of the United States and was, therefore, unable to get out of the vicious cycle created by his predecessors' economic policies.

Bush called on the Democratic Party not to turn its back on the Republican Party. He also appealed to it to cooperate with him for the ultimate interests of the country. But a look at U.S. history shows that never before have these two parties had a fine relationship. Consequently, how could Mr Bush alter this situation?

In fact, the Democratic-controlled U.S. Congress will not easily ratify policies of a Republican President.

Bush also called on the West to reunite. But gone forever is the time of docile allies. Now, though being compelled to attach themselves to the United States, no Western countries are ready to sacrifice themselves for the sake of U.S. interests.

The new administration led by Bush has truly embarked on the struggle. But as observed by a U.S. newspaper, the road for the 4 years ahead does not promise any bright prospects for Mr Bush. He is having to carry a heavy load on a rough road.

With the swearing-in speech already made, people are waiting for concrete work from the 41st U.S. President.

**Article Hails Changes in Thailand's Policy**  
*BK2001140789 Hanoi International Service in English*  
1000 GMT 20 Jan 89

[Unattributed article: "On the New Development in Relations Between Thailand and the Indochinese countries"]

[Text] Speaking to foreign journalists in Bangkok on December 26th, 1988, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said the resumption of friendly relations with Vietnam was one of his priorities. According to Western sources, talks between Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, will be held in Bangkok late this week. Right after the announcement of the talks was made public, the French press agency AFP described Hun Sen's coming visit to Thailand as a historic tour. In Bangkok, Mr Hun Sen will hold talks with Chief of Staff of the Thai Armed Forces Chawalit Yongchaiyut. Reports further added that these talks will concentrate on the settlement of the Kampuchea issue.

As many observers stated, Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok is the result of the increasing similarity of all sides in seeking a solution to the Kampuchea issue under the influence of the common trend toward detente in the

world at present. This has become a reality after the successful 5-day visit to Vietnam by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila. After holding talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Mr Sitthi Sawetsila met other Vietnamese leaders, including party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh. Mr Sitthi Sawetsila expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit. He said the two sides had narrowed their differences on the Kampuchea issue. Speaking at the cabinet meeting on January 19th, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan reported on his [Sitthi's] visit to Vietnam and said the two sides had discussed the cooperation needed to solve the Kampuchea issue and develop a friendship between the two countries. He also said that a number of Thai companies have been quicker than Japan, the United States, and Western Europe in investing in Vietnam, and the Thai Government will study Vietnam's law on foreign investment to assist the Thai business circles.

It can be said that the visit to Vietnam by Thai foreign minister—the first after 13 years—has created the turning point in relations between Thailand and Vietnam in particular as well as between Thailand and the Indochinese countries in general. As Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan stated, the two countries have reached agreement on efforts to bring peace to Kampuchea. These changes as well as a series of other diplomatic activities between Thailand and Laos have opened a new chapter in relations between Thailand and the Indochinese countries.

It is necessary to mention the good-willed attitude of Vietnam and the PRK in their decision to withdraw all the remaining Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea before September this year and the recent meeting between deputy foreign ministers of Vietnam and China has accelerated the improvement of this situation. However, we should know about the changes in Thailand's policy toward the Indochinese countries since Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan came to power with his well-known statement that he wants to turn Indochina into a marketplace. By both words and deeds, the government of Mr Chatchai Chunnawan has continued to follow this direction and the recent visit to Vietnam of Thai foreign minister was one example.

Public opinion in Vietnam and other parts in the world welcomes these positive changes and hopes that the cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and Thailand will help achieving an early equitable and fair solution to the Kampuchea issue and other problems of mutual concern.

**Hanoi Radio Optimistic About Cambodian Issue**  
OW2001132189 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin  
1130 GMT 19 Jan 89

[Roundup on current events: "Prospects for Solving the Cambodian Issue Are Good"]

[Text] At present public opinion throughout the world is optimistic about solving the Cambodian issue, holding that the measures for achieving this goal have become more reasonable.

Britain's BBC recently commented that the prospects for solving the Cambodian issue are good. This was a well-grounded observation, because at present all Cambodian opposing factions, Vietnam, and other countries concerned have expressed their determination to find a solution to the Cambodian issue.

It is a common view that the positive changes in the Cambodian issue are the result of the declaration made by Vietnam and the PRK that Vietnam will withdraw all its Cambodia-based volunteers by September this year at the latest. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that Dinh Nho Liem and Liu Shuqing, vice foreign ministers of Vietnam and China respectively, have begun talks in Beijing, which has given the people confidence in the practicability of measures for solving the Cambodian issue.

In the face of these new changes, Prince Sihanouk, in his talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Alatas on 10 January, announced that he was dropping the five-point proposal which he had presented as preconditions for the upcoming talks. In a telegram he sent from Paris to his son in Bangkok on 13 January, he also said that he was dropping related articles on dissolving the PRK.

After Sihanouk made the announcement, the Cambodian [words indistinct] announced that he would go to Jakarta to attend the upcoming second informal meeting on the Cambodian issue. Foreign Minister Alatas said of the upcoming second Jakarta informal meeting: Progress will certainly be made at this meeting.

In the past, Vietnam and Thailand have held dissenting views regarding the Cambodian issue. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, after concluding his visit to Vietnam, said with assurance that at present the differences between Thailand and Vietnam on the Cambodian issue have been narrowed, and that they are cooperating to solve the issue. Commenting on these remarks by the Thai Foreign Minister, Japan's KYODO News Service said: This shows that the Cambodian issue, which constitutes the crux of Southeast Asian politics, will soon be solved.

We should mention that the PRK's growth in strength and its sincerity constitute an important guarantee for the solution of the Cambodian issue. In the PRK's capital at present, the people are talking about [words indistinct]. The French paper LIBERATION said on 7 January that [words indistinct] one of the capitals. [Words indistinct] the growth of the PRK, which is advancing toward a more civilized stage.

Of course, there are some inappropriate views regarding the solution of the Cambodian issue, including views from abroad and from within Cambodia. Therefore, all Cambodian parties and the countries concerned should express a more positive and sincere attitude and do their part in solving the Cambodia issue. If this is done, the Second Jakarta Informal Meeting will certainly make progress and lay an important groundwork for solving the Cambodian issue.



**Government Releases Japanese Monk After 13 Years**  
*OW2101015889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1424 GMT*  
20 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi, Jan. 20 KYODO—Vietnamese authorities on Friday released a Japanese monk confined in “re-education” camps since 1975.

Iwanobu Yoshida, 65, a municipal assembly member turned monk, immigrated to Vietnam in 1966 and obtained South Vietnamese citizenship in 1973. He last returned to Japan in November 1974, according to a report by the London-based Amnesty International.

Yoshida established a “Japanese temple” near Saigon in 1974 to promote exchanges between Buddhist monks of the two nations and to seek Japanese missing in Vietnam, according to the report.

He was arrested in August 1975, after the fall of the South Vietnamese Government.

Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sources said Yoshida was arrested for offenses against public order. The ministry refused to reveal details of the charges, but admitted no judicial procedures had been taken in Yoshida's case.

The Interior Ministry sources said that after his arrest Yoshida was put into a “re-education” camp in Bien Hoa, 32 kilometers northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, the former South Vietnamese capital.

Yoshida was transferred to a prison in Ho Chi Minh City, where he worked at hard labor, they said.

According to a government report released last September, there are 129 political prisoners presently confined in Vietnamese re-education camps.

Yoshida was greeted by his eldest daughter the same day at an office of the immigration bureau.

**‘Text’ of Nguyen Van Linh Interview Carried**  
*BK2201133589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 22 Jan 89

[“Full text” of CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's 11 January Interview with the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD; read by announcer]

[Text] Question 1: How is your assessment of the economic reform program in Vietnam and the chance for cooperation with other countries?

Answer: The Sixth CPV Congress advocated a profound renovation of all aspects of socioeconomic life aimed at enabling the country to overcome difficulties in order embark on its development. Our economy is still rife with great difficulties. This is due the consequences of 100 years of colonialist domination and nearly 40 years of fiercely devastated war and successive natural calamities, coupled with subjective shortcomings in economic management, such as voluntarism and disrespect for the irrefutable objective law. We need time to overcome these shortcomings. At present in the economic domain,

we have begun to renovate the mechanism of economic management; gradually eliminate the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and subsidy; apply the system of self-management among state-run enterprises and the system of contractual work in agriculture; respect the law of value and the law of supply and demand; and encourage the five economic components, including the private and bourgeois economic components, aimed at releasing and developing the production forces and implementing the three major economic programs: grain and food production, consumer goods production, and export goods production. We expand economic relations with all countries on the basis of mutual benefits. We have promulgated the law on investment and other legal documents. Many private corporations have visited Vietnam to study the situation and more than 50 draft investment plans have been signed. Among these, there is a draft plan for Vietnam-India joint venture in oil exploitation, a major draft plan of great significance to us. The prospects for economic cooperation with other countries in the world in the coming years are even greater. Although the results of 2 years of renovation are modest, they are encouraging. We are aware that renovation is a revolution in which we still have to overcome many ordeals. However, we will certainly succeed in this process because it meets our people's aspirations and it is in conformity with the irrefutable objective law and the trend of our time.

Question 2: What is your country's views on assistance from the United States and other Western countries for economic development?

Answer: Over the past 40 years, Vietnam has been a victim of various wars of aggression and the policies of economic embargo and political isolation of the Western countries and the United States. During the most difficult years, Vietnam enjoyed the support of its major friendly countries. These include the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and India. The best thing is for the United States and the West to put an end to these hostile policies and turn themselves to economic and trade cooperation. In today's world, to develop themselves, all countries, big or small, must expand trade relations and economic cooperation. We welcome all forms of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Question 3: How is the effect the present atmosphere of world detente on Vietnam?

Answer: Vietnam has been the victim of the most protracted and fiercest wars of aggression for 40 years. The wars of aggression against Vietnam's independence have all been carried out under the imperialist countries' mask of opposing the expansion of communism during the period of cold war. Relations among the world superpowers are shifting from cold war to both struggle for and cooperation in peaceful coexistence. This is favorable to peace and development in the world. After 40 years of devastation by wars, we need peace in order to engage in development. This is a good opportunity for

all countries to develop themselves. Meanwhile, all countries would face the danger of a setback if they failed to take advantage of this trend.

**Question 4:** It was reported recently that Vietnam and China had established informal contacts. Is this true and is there any change in China's attitude toward Vietnam?

**Answer:** Although relations between Vietnam and China in the recent past were strained, the two countries still maintain diplomatic ties and still maintain contacts through their embassies. We always advocate talks to settle differences between the two countries. These differences are temporary and not grave compared with the long-term and basic interests of the peoples of the two countries as well as of the peoples in Asia and the Pacific, which are peace and development. We consider it a good-will gesture when Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen recently reiterated the Chinese Government's 1 March 1983 statement on its readiness to resume talks with Vietnam.

**Question 5:** Chinese Premier Li Peng told Indian newsmen recently that only a tripartite coalition government led by Prince Sihanouk is acceptable to China. What is Vietnam's view on this issue?

**Answer:** The setting up of a Cambodian government is the internal problem of Cambodia and must be decided by the Cambodian people through a free general election. Foreign countries cannot force the Cambodian people to set up a government contrary to their aspiration. We support the rational seven-point proposal of the PRK raised by chairman Hun Sen in Paris in November 1988. Vietnam respects all agreements reached by the Cambodian parties on the Cambodian internal issues.

**Question 6:** What is the prospect of the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] on the Cambodian issue? In your view, when the meeting will be resumed?

**Answer:** JIM 1 has broken the 9-year and more deadlock of the Cambodian issue. The internal issue of Cambodia must be settled by the Cambodian parties. The international aspect of the Cambodian issue is closely related to countries in the Southeast Asian region and must be resolved in a regional framework. Vietnam will closely cooperate with countries concerned to ensure the convening of JIM 2 in February 1989 as well as its success.

**Question 7:** In your view, what is India's role in the settlement of the Cambodian issue and in ensuring peace and stability in this country?

**Answer:** In its 2,000 years history, India has been the sole nation that has a great cultural influence over Southeast Asia through a peaceful way. During the past 40 years India has played an important role in stopping wars and restoring peace in Indochina in 1954, Laos in 1962, and Vietnam in 1973. India has, from the beginning, strongly denounced the Pol Pot genocidal regime and has recognized the PRK and strongly supported the Cambodian people's revival. The India-chaired 1983 New Delhi seventh nonaligned summit's resolution on the issues of

Southeast Asia and Cambodia is the best basis for solving the Cambodian issue. The eighth nonaligned summit has affirmed this resolution. During the past several years, India has positively advocated for talks to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. India, of course, has an important role to play in the settlement of the Cambodian issue and in building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

**Question 8:** What is your assessment on the India-SRV relations in the politico-economic domain?

**Answer:** The India-SRV relations in the politico-economic, scientific, technological, and cultural domains develop very satisfactorily for the interest of each nation and for the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Asia and the world. The India-SRV relations are examples for the South-South cooperation among the non-aligned countries. The sincere and friendly meetings, in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding between top leaders of the two nations since their independence, have always been a symbol of the brilliant Vietnamese-Indian relations. I firmly believe that this relationship has been strengthened wholeheartedly by the Vietnamese and Indian peoples as well as by their leaders.

**Nguyen Van Linh Departs for Visit to India**  
*BK2201014489 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 21 Jan 89

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, has left on an official friendship visit to India at the invitation of His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh will be the chief guest at the celebration of the 39th Republic Day of India.

Among those attending the grand farewell ceremony for the party general secretary were Comrades Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Pham Van Dong, Le Duc Tho, Vo Van Kiet, Dong Sy Nguyen, Tran Xuan Bach, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Mai Chi Tho, Dao Duy Tung, Le Phuoc Tho, Vu Oanh, Dam Quang Trung, Nguyen Van Chinh, Nguyen Khanh, Vo Tran Chi, Phan Van Khai, and many others.

Indian Charge d'Affaires to Vietnam Ram Gopal was also present.

**Arrives in New Delhi**  
*BK2301160489 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT*  
23 Jan 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 23—Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, arrived in New Delhi this afternoon for an official friendship visit to India at the invitation of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

He is the guest of honour to the celebration of India's 39th Republic Day.



The party general secretary was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Ngo Thi Hua; Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the CPV CC [Central Committee], vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Hoang Bich Son, member of the CPV CC and head of its International Department; Dau Ngoc Xuan, member of the CPV CC and director of the State Planning Committee; Doan Duy Thanh, member of the CPV CC and minister of external economic relations; Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the CPV CC and director of the National Institute of Atomic Energy; Truong Thien, general director of the Vietnam General Department of Oil and Natural Gas; and Le Xuan Tung, alternate member of the CPV CC and assistant to the party general secretary.

At 13 hrs, local time, the special plane carrying Nguyen Van Linh and his party landed at Palam International Airport. The main building of the airport was decorated with two rows of Vietnamese and Indian flags and a grand-format portrait of Nguyen Van Linh with the slogan "Warm welcome to His Excellency General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam to India as guest of honour to the Republic Day." The delegation was met at the airport by K.R. Narayanan, minister of science and technology, on behalf of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and other high-ranking officials of the Indian Government.

Ambassador Vu Xuan Ang and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in New Delhi and representatives of Vietnamese students in India were present on the occasion.

The reception ceremony with full honours was organized at the Presidential Palace.

The motorcade carrying the distinguished Vietnamese guests from the airport to the Presidential Palace passed through main thoroughfares adorned with the national flags of Vietnam and India.

When party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's limousine approached the entrance of the Presidential Palace, the cavalry of the Presidential Palace guards moved forward to escort the limousine in. The Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife came forward to meet party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and his wife, and accompanied him to the platform of honour. The military band struck up the national anthems of the two nations, and the commander of the guard of honour invited general secretary to review it. After that, Nguyen Van Linh went round to shake hands with the senior Indian officials present. He also introduced to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi the members of his party.

The reception ceremony over, Nguyen Van Linh and his wife were driven to the salon of honour in the Presidential Palace, where 31 years ago President Ho Chi Minh had stayed during his official visit to India.

### **Meets With Prime Minister Gandhi**

*BK2401054289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Jan 89*

[Text] According to New Delhi sources, on 23 January Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh held extensive talks with Indian Prime Minister Gandhi.

Officials said that Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh, who arrived here on 23 January for 1-week visit, met with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi for about 2 ½ hours without any advisers present. Then, the two leaders, together with their respective delegations, held a 1-hour plenary meeting.

Officials said Mr Nguyen Van Linh reiterated Vietnam's resolve to complete its troop pullout from Cambodia by September 1989, and mentioned the positive indications toward settling the Cambodian problem. He said he hoped an international conference on Cambodia, which has been proposed, would further consolidate these positive indications.

Officials said that Mr Rajiv Gandhi discussed the regional situation with Mr Nguyen Van Linh, including his recent visits to China and Pakistan. The leaders of the two countries will hold two more rounds of talks including one to be held aboard an Indian Air Force aircraft flying them to Bombay on 24 January. Mr Nguyen Van Linh paid a courtesy call on Indian President Venkataraman on 23 January afternoon.

Before leaving the airport with Mr Gandhi for the guest house, Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh said: This is another opportunity for the two countries to consolidate their friendship.

### **Indian Coverage of Visit**

For Indian media coverage of the visit to New Delhi by Nguyen Van Linh, CPV general secretary, including his arrival and talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, see the India section of the 24 January issue of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

**Joint Cooperation Commission With India Meets**  
*BK2401030889 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 23 Jan 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA 23 Jan—The joint Vietnam-India Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its third session in New Delhi on January 21.

The Vietnamese delegation to the session was led by Dau Ngoc Xuan, director of the State Planning Committee and the Indian delegation, by Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh.

The session reviewed the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in the recent past and discussed measures to broaden the scale and form of this cooperation in the future. It passed the

minutes of the commission's third session, an agreement on India's credits to Vietnam, and a program of cultural exchange between the two governments.

The session took part in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.



## Fiji

### **Ban on Foreign Journalists Extended**

*BK2301113689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1110 GMT 23 Jan 89*

[Text] Suva, Jan 23 (AFP)—Fiji's ban on visits by foreign journalists remains in force despite indications that it would be lifted this month, government officials said here Monday.

Cabinet sources said that a recommendation by Information Minister Ratu Inoke Kubuabola to have the five-month-old foreign journalist ban withdrawn was rejected by the military-backed civilian government last week.

Information Department Director Walter Thomas said: "It was a cabinet decision and I don't want to go into it."

He said that "there is no immediate indication as to when the ban could be eased or removed."

The ban was imposed last August after the introduction of the internal security decree in the wake of discoveries of illegal arms shipments allegedly bound for anti-government groups.

Late last year journalists, required to submit visa applications to the Information Ministry, had their requests turned down and were told to reapply in January.

But fresh applications from Australian and overseas news organisations were rejected last week "because of a number of sensitive developments in our economic and political arena at this current time," the Information Ministry said.

The reporters were instructed to make another approach in April.

Information Ministry officials said that one Australian journalist, who was granted entry last week, was allowed in by mistake because authorities believed the ban would be lifted.

Fiji's Constitutional Advisory and Inquiry Committee, appointed last October, is currently considering public submissions on a draft constitution proposed by the government and guaranteeing political dominance of indigenous Melanesians over the ethnic Indian population.

Committee Secretary Fusi Cagimaivanua said Monday that no deadline had been set for the close of submissions.

## Kiribati

### **Minister Accuses ROK of Violating Fishing Pact**

*BK2301063489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jan 89*

[Text] The Kiribati natural resources and development minister, Mr Taomati Iuta, has accused South Korea of violating a 600,000-dollar fishing agreement between the two countries. Mr Iuta made the allegation before leaving from Guam for negotiations with South Korean and Japanese fishing officials.

He said his government believed the South Koreans had not fully reported their annual catch in Kiribati's exclusive economic zone. Under the present agreement, which expires next month, South Korea is allowed to operate 110 vessels in the zone.

The minister said an extra six boats not covered by the deal had been spotted, and South Korea had paid an extra 35,000 dollars for them. However, he believed more had been operating illegally. Mr Iuta also accused Japan of being slow in its payment for fishing rights.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says Japan in recent months has reported scaled-down operations in the area, claiming the Kiribati waters lacked sufficient fish.

## New Caledonia

### **Kanaks Oppose French-Sponsored Peace Plan**

*BK2301061989 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Jan 89*

[Text] A militant Melanesian group in New Caledonia has confirmed its opposition to the territory's peace plan and said it will disrupt provincial elections in June. About 100 delegates of the United Front for Kanaks Liberation, the FULK, announced the decision following the party's annual congress yesterday.

The group has called for a boycott of the polls because they are part of the peace plan signed in Paris by pro- and anti-independence leaders. The FULK is one of six pro-independence parties grouped within the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front whose leader, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, signed the plan.

A Radio Australia correspondent in Noumea says the FULK was the only group which told its members to vote against the peace plan at the November referendum.

The leader of the party, Mr Yann Celene Uregei, also announced that the party planned to field its own candidates for the municipal elections in March.

Our correspondent says the elections are seen as the first test of electoral strength since the referendum between supporters and opponents of the peace plan.

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